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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1852.

VOL. VI.

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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1852.

THE FAITH OF CESAR'S HOUSEHOLD.

"A Christian statesman is the glory of his age," says Mr. Venable in a speech lately delivered in the House of Representatives. Some years ago, Mr. Clay offered a resolution in the Senate, calling upon the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, to avert, or mitigate, or sanctify, the impending visitation of the Asiatic cholera; he said, among other things, "I am not a Christian; I hope

shall be before I die" - (he was about sixty

years of age at the time.) He said, in the same speech, "it is natural to turn to God, when there is no help from man."

Now, what is a Christian statesman? and how is he the glory of his age? Is he a Christian statesman, who, when his statesmanship is finished and his life just closing, says, " trust in the atonement of the Saviour of men, as the ground of my acceptance and my hope of body broken, for the benefit of men. That is salvation;" adding, "my faith is feeble, but I his epitaph; and its voice to every man is, hope in His mercy and trust in His promises? Is it the age or the religion of the age that is glorified by the dying submission of a great man? Surely it is not the statesman, but the man, that dies; and if his own notion of "salvation" is that it is something future, some thing after death - that a man is not saved from his sins in this life, from their guilt power, and practice, but from their proper consequences in the next life—how is his Christianity the glory of his age? Is it not in fact, as well as in his own opinion, only his own es-cape, his own refuge from the retributions of divine justice? Religion may boast the honor of a disciple distinguished in the world's opin

Mr. Underwood, too, says: "The lessons of His Providence remind us that we have higher duties to fulfil, and graver responsibilities to encounter, than those that meet us here, when we lay our hands upon His holy word, and invoke His holy many, promising to be faithful law is opposed to humanity."

Mr. Underwood, too, says: "The lessons of the Fugitive Slave Law as consistent with common law?"

Gen. Pierce immediately replied: "If I must craft, Scudder; Seymour, N. Y.; Stoney, Stanton, Tean.; Stanton, Ky.; Stephens, N. Y.; Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Law as consistent with common law?"

Gen. Pierce immediately replied: "If I must craft, Scudder; Seymour, N. Y.; Stoney, Stanton, Tean.; Stanton, Weight craft, Scudder; Seymour, N. Y.; Stoney, Stanton, Tean.; Stanton vole His holy name, premising to be faithful to that Constitution which he gave us in his mercy, and will withdraw only in the hour of our own blindness and disobedience, and of His own wrath." Is this true? Is religion indeed thus separated from our duty to our neighbor? Are its obligations toward man justly ranked so far below the homage which it exacts toward God? Are the submissions of exhaustion, and the solicitudes of a dving man for righteousness of life, or an atonement for

benefit, is not all apparent.

ter, N. H., Democrat, of January 8, 1852, in which the following statement in relation to for his own salvation, an acceptable substitute practical delinquency? The Christianity of the age is bound in duty and honor to repudiate such report of its requirements; it is concerned to insist upon its place and action in the every-day duties of life, especially in those which relate to the largest and most permanent interests of society. Religion must not permit itself to be changed from a directory for business into a policy of insurance, and so to be transferred from the

plays the principles and process of the final judgment, is there a word there that counte-

nances the neglect or violation of duty to man,

as a less matter than a sentimental faith in the

atonement? It is true, or it is not true, that

we shall be judged, every man according to his deeds done in the body; that we shall reap that

which we have sown; and that the cry of "Lord, Lord!" will not answer when the question is what improvement we have actually made of our talents. Do the Scriptures author-

ize the magnifying of the Divine mercy at the expense of human duty, or allow that flatter-

ing the Most High is just as good as honoring

Him, or that sacrifice is an acceptable service

Verily, it is an evil day for this world, when

all the good there is in religion is supposed to

be just as available to the sinner as to the

"What is truth?" said Pilate; and turned

away from the presence of its embodiment; for he meant not an inquiry, but a denial of its

Governor, he would not have baptized his hands to wash away the blood he was about, in the indifference of his skepticism, to shed. That man is the type of those who ask, scorn-

ully or doubtfully, what is truth? or, what is

and more wholesome commentary upon his base and cowardly abuse of political power to

t is perhaps too much to expect tombstone

which the following statement in relation to the same speech is published:

The speaker now took up the subject of slavery. He said it was the greatest trouble of the country, and was so regarded by Washington. As for himself, he "never saw a human being in bondage without feeling his heart revolt at it. Slavery is contrary to the Constitution in some respects—a moral blot upon the character of the nation. But it-can't be helped."

He repeated what Mr. Ayer had stated before, "that the present Fugitive Slave Law, about which so much noise is made, was in no particular different from the law of 1793, under which we had lived nearly sixty years."

Here Mr. Foss said, that without interruptconcerns of time to the speculations of eternity. The greatest Teacher employed every conceive which we had lived nearly sixty years."

Here Mr. Foss said, that without interrupting the speaker, he wished to make an inquiry:
"If in no particular different, why was it necessary to pass the present law?"

Gen P. replied that the old law could not be executed because its execution depended on the State Courts. He also said something which was not fully understood about the law of 1793, as based partly on the common law. able method to impress the eminently practical character of the religion which he established. Look at his Sermon on the Mount, which is a compendium of all his teachings. What warranty does it afford for exalting worship and faith toward God above love and service to man? See, too, how every parable of his coras based partly on the common law.

He was then asked, "Was either the law of roborates the morality rather than the doctrines of his system; and especially when he lifts the curtain of the spirit world, and dis-93 or the present law founded in any degree

upon the common law?"

Gen. Pierce.—"I can't go into a disquisition upon the common law."

The inquiry was then made, "Do you regard the feature of the Fugitive Slave Law as con-

Master. The appointed memorial of his earthly

life is in the symbols of his blood shed, and his

doctrines which get some sanctity from sorrow,

funeral parade, and, for that reason, enter our

right."
The above is the substance of Gen. Pierce's

remarks upon the Fugitive Slave Law. The quotation marks include the very language used by the General, as taken down at the time it

A quotation is also given from the Manches

as uttered.

throughout your lives.

sistent with common law!"

Gen. Pierce.—" Well, if I must answer, no, do not. I have been asked if I liked this Fugi-

do not. I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered, no. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the Fugitive Slave Law is opposed to humanity. [Here some one inquired, Is it not opposed to right?] Yes, it is opposed to moral right. But our fathers made the compact, and we must fulfil it. I say nothing of the humanity of it, nothing of the right of it." These accounts, if correct, seem to place

Gen. Pierce in a slightly different position with regard to Southern grounds from what he has been represented; but a careful examination will show that the Southern politicians underits religion is separated from its work, and an unsanctified morality is left to save men from He "does not like the Fugitive Slave Law" their sufferings and to mend their manner of life, and the whole of piety is reduced to the matter of worship, and the saving of men's souls after they are dead. No wonder that the higher law is formally excluded from the halls of legislation, and that conscience is held subordinate to expediency and compromise, when ity of it, nothing of the right of it." The law is opposed to humanity—it outrages moral right; but it must be executed. What is this but dethroning Jehovah, exalting a human compact above the great law of love inculcated by the New Testament, and placing this despotic law above any "Higher Law?" It must not only law above any "Higher Law?" It must not only be executed, but it must not be discussed. The Democratic party pledge themselves to this, "under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made," and Gen. Pierce accepts the nomination on this platform, "because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no wood any act of any existence in any system of opinions, and of all certainty concerning it. Had he waited for the answer, that concerned him in his office of

its authority over us? And it is not too much to say that his despair and suicide are a better and more wholesome commentary upon his and more wholesome commentary upon his base and cowardly abuse of political power to gratify the public, than a late repentance, compelled either by fear or hope, or any other self-ish motive, could have been.

It is perhaps too much to expect tombstones

and the Southern Press says in relation to thi expression:

"Mr. Forsyth's expressions were evidently not 'unguarded,' but expressed his deliberate convictions."

The position of Gen. Pierce is not equivocal answerable to the canons of a just criticism.

We are not interfering here with men's "does not like the Fugitive Slave Law;" but fore administered, exorbitant prices have been

men's lives. We are concerned every way to insist that men's responsibilities, particularly those of men in places of political trust, both here and hereafter, are highest and gravest in respect to the duties which they owe to man, to resist agitation, and we doubt not he will, if to the world, to the future of this world. We elected, use the influence of his Administration ed by the Government postage rates. think it our business to rebuke the prevalent to fulfil his pledge.

practice of judging the future condition of Since the foregoing was written, Senator Norris, HARRY HIBBARD, and C. H. listinguished dead men. Our proper judgment s of their past work. That touches us who PEASLEE, have published in the Washington are alive, and all who are to live after us; and Union of Tuesday morning, July 20, a state what have we to do with the final state of any ment from B. F. AYER, who was present at soul, more than we should feel for the soul of the meeting alluded to, who says:

"I have just noticed in a late number of the every other man? If a distinguished life has blessed the world, God and man will in good time repay the benefit with "Well done, good and faithful servant." But there is no room for favoritism here; justice is due to the living, and it were much better that any man die for the world, than that the world suffer for him. Dust and ashes have no intrinsic merits. Truth to the living is of one higher more at the meeting, with several others from this city, and remember Dust and ashes have no intrinsic merits. Truth to the living is of even higher moment than eloquence in eulogies and epitaphs. The Lord buried Moses in the mountain, and gave him no monument and no henors other than those of his works; He took up Elijah in a chariot of first and substance of his support of it. It is wholly untrue that he pronounced it contrary to moral right. of his works; He took up Elijah in a chariot of fire; nothing remained, either of the politician or of the prophet of Israel, but their words and their deeds. Nay, more: the Evangelists wrote no eulogies upon their deceased Master. The approval of Washington and many others of the research of the rese Washington, and many others of the wisest and purest among the founders of the Republic." J. M. CAMPBELL also makes a statement

He says: "I observe in the Republic of Tuesday last an "Take up your cross, also, and follow me," not article copied from the Abolition Democrat of in profession and faith, but in facts and works, this city, purporting to give an account of the speech of Gen. Pierce at New Boston, in December last. I need not tell you that the ac-count is a tissue of falsehoods, from beginning In all this we are not objecting to any honors, public or private, which reverence and grief suggest for the dead, but to the pernicious

We have no disposition to misrepresent either of the candidates, and make this statement and too much allowance from fashion. We from his friends in justice to Gen. Pierce. * have no respect for lower law piety, even on

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, in the House f Representatives, the vote was taken on the GEN. PIERCE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW appropriation to the Collins line of steamers. The Republic of the 13th inst. quotes from and was passed, as we stated in the last Era the Independent Democrat, a paper published by a vote of 89 to 87. The vote is as follows: at Concord, N. H., an account of a speech de-livered by Gen. Franklin Pierce, at New Bos-

of a disciple distinguished in the world's opinion, if it needs an honorable endorsement! and such endorsement may help to make a similar profession easy to those who seek the honor which cometh from man; but how else a feable faith, which in its nature is no more than a sentiment, excited too late to be a practice in any of the rectitudes demanded by Christianity, rather for their social uses than for their religious truth — how else a reform at three score and ten can be a glory, or boast, or benefit is not all apparent.

The Independent Democral, a paper published at Concord, N. H., an account of a speech delivered, at New Boston Centre, N. H., on the 2d of January last, the following, which, as part of the political history of men and the times, cannot now be omitted:

After this he commenced speaking upon the Fugitive Slave Law. He said that it differed in no important particular from the law of 1798. A clergyman who was present said, that as the invitation had been given, he would like to make an inquiry: "Do you regard the feather than the second of the independent Democral, a paper published at Concord, N. H., an account of a speech delivered, at Concord, N. H., an account of a speech delivered by Gen. Franklin Pierce, at New Boston Centre, N. H., on the 2d of January last, the following, which, as part of the political history of men and the times, cannot now be omitted:

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to make an inquiry: "Do you regard the features of the Fugitive Slave Law as consistent ter, Price, Rantoul, Reed, Riddle, Robie, Robinvolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity.

Here Mr. Foss inquired "if it was not opposed to right as well as humanity?" General Pierce replied: "Yes, it is opposed to moral

nd Yates—89. Navs—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allison, Aver NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allison, Averett, Babcock; Bailey, Ga.; Beale, Bocock; Bragg, Ala.; Brenton, Burt, Buell, Busby; Cable, Ohio; Campbell, Ill.; Caskie, Chastain, Churchwell, Cobb, Daniel; Davis, Ia.; Dawson, Disney, Dunham, Durkee, Edgerton, Edmondson, Ewing, Faulkner, Floyd, Freeman, Gentry, Gorman, Green, Gray, Grow, Hamilton; Harris, Tenn.; Harris, Ala.; Hendricks, Hibbard, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, John W. Howe, Hunter, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins; Johnson, Tenn.; Johnson, Ga.; Johnson, Ark.; Jones, N. Y.; Jones, Tenn.; Preston King, Letcher, Mason, McLanahan, McQueen, Millson, Molony, Murphy, Nabors, Olds; Parker, Pa.; Parker, Ia.; Peaslee, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Rose, Savage, Scurry; Seymour, Conn.; Skelton, Smart, Smith; Stanton, Ohio; Stevens, Pa.; Sweetzer, Townshend, Venable, Stevens, Pa.; Sweetzer, Townshend, Venable, Wallace, Walker, Watkins, Wildrick, Wil-liams, and Woodward—87.

Thirty-eight Democrats and fifty-one Whigs voting Aye, and seventy-one Democrats and sixteen Whigs voting Nay.

The clause of the Deficiency bill upon which

the vote was cast, runs as follows: "For additional compensation for increasing the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, in the Colins line of steamers, to twenty-six trips per unnum, at such times as shall be directed by

annum, at such times as shall be directed by the Postmaster General, and in conformity to his last annual report to Congress, and his letter of the fifteenth of November last, to the Secretary of the Navy, commencing said increase of service on the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, at the rate of thirty-tiret thousand dollars per trip, in lieu of the present allowance, the sum of two hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That it shall be in the power of Congress, at any time after the thirty-first of Congress, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to terminate the arrangement for the ad-ditional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six months' notice."

The New York Evening Post says: The New York Evening Post says:

"Thirty-three thousand dollars a trip, or about twice what the British Government allow the Cunard Company for the same amount of postal service. This vote is a practical recognition of two principles, both of which are false—first, that the American Congress is at liberty to bring the resources of the General Government into competition with the independent commerce of the country; and second, that the American mechanic cannot build and run Atlantic steamers half as cheap as their English rivals. Every Democrat knows the unsoundness of the first proposition, and every soundness of the first proposition, and every ship-builder or navigator in the United States daily witnesses the absurdity of the second." Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, opposed the

ppropriation, and summed up his reasons refor as follows: therefor as follows:

"To sum up my reasons for opposing both
the increased bounty to the Collins line, and
the whole system as heretofore pursued by the

Jovernment:
"1st. Because the contractors have failed to fulfil the stipulations of their contracts, and have not constructed vessels capable of being converted 'at the least possible cost into first-

have not constructed vessels capable of being converted at the least possible cost into first-class war steamers."

"2d. Because there has been no examination into the affairs of the Collins line by any officer of the Government; and therefore no proof of prudent management and unavoidable loss.

"3d. Because, from the nature of the system, there is great danger that the contracts, being necessarily so large, will be awarded to individuals or companies, whose personal or political influence will shield them from strict accountability.

"4th. Because no partnership between the Government and individuals, resulting from express contract, and formed for the acquisition of common profits, should be encouraged.

"5th. Because the system is in the highest degree pernicious to the commercial enterprise of the country, by giving an unnatural and consequently unprofitable direction to all commercial interests.

"6th. Because the bounties furnished by the Government to these steamships enables them to compete successfully with private individuals, in the transportation of passengers and freight, and finally to force all others to abandon the routes; as is the case between New York and New Orleans, and Havana and others.

"7th. Because, under the system as hereto-

opinions in speculative doctrine; we are defending, in our legitimate sphere, the good of self to resist the discussion of the Slavery questions allowed for carrying our foreign mails, thereby imposing high rates of postage upon the community, and also indirectly accountable furnishing.

imposing high rates of postage upon the community, and also indirectly furnishing reasons for not reducing our inland postages.

"8th. Because, under the new system as now administered, great frauds are practiced upon the Post Office Department, on the different lines, by express-men constantly carrying letters outside the mails, at half the prices charged by the Government postage rates."

For the National Era. IF YE LOVE ME. KEEP MY COMMANDMENTS.

BY JOHN J. MORRIS, A. M. "If ye love me," saith the Saviour, Fondly, "my commandments keep; Lord! we all would taste thy favor-Lead us as thy wandering sheen.

Succor when temptations, pressing Lure us from thy fold to stray ; Grant at morn and eve the blessing Comfort through life's sultry day Sanctify the cup of sorrow, Bitter though its taste may be; May we from thy mercy borrow Balm for every malady.

Be our constant friend to cheer u Through the valleys, up the hills-Guard to wander ever near us-Solace for our numerous ills. May thy love to each be given.

Such on Calvary's summit shone Thou our life, our joy, our heaven, Till the message calls us yonder,

May we ever know thes more; On thy grace serenely ponder, And thy glorious love adore. * St. John, chapter xiv, verse 15.

> For the National Era. OUR MINISTER'S SECOND WIFE. BY MARY IRVING.

Poor Emily! She had been the indulged child of a luxurious Southern home. Not a sunbeam had ever been allowed to kiss her cheek too rudely. Not a wish of her heart had been slighted by equal or inferior. Not an atom of responsibility had ever burdened those willowy shoulders, nor a particle of the sordid, real dust of this every-day life ever soiled those fair, small fingers. Poor Emily! it was no wonder that she knew little of house-keeping in "the land of the free!" She had a sort of vague idea that a house would keep a sort of vague idea that a house would keep itself, if a lady in a white apron, jingling a bunch of keys, sat in its parlor, walked through its halls occasionally, and peeped into its kitchen once or twice a week.

Truly, Pastor Young, it was a wild impulse—

but a pardonable impulse—that bade you take that untrained flower to your heart and your

When it is remembered that at least twothirds of Emily's parishioners were hard-working farmer women, who lived literally by the labor of their own hands, and that of no other labor of their own hands, and that of no other than their own; women to whom "shiftlessness" was the embodimert of all moral as well as physical infirmities and sins, it will be understood how soon she became the target of common gossip.

Mrs. Liph Brown was not slow in reporting and went soberly into the house, as a minister should do attention.

the accession of another kitchen queen, red-handed and shrill-voiced, who rejoiced in the name of "Rocksy") she had bund "the hall

name of "Rocksy,") she had bund "the hall a heap of chairs, the sittin' room a clutter of dust," and the mistress of ceremonies herself "a sight to look upon!" Furthermore, she divulged, as follows:

"I couldn't stand that; so I rolled up my sleeves, and says I, 'Now Miss Young, you've just got to let me come into your kitchen, and give you a lift!" Well, she blushed up about it, and said I don't know what; but I didn't mind her, for I was determined to find out, you mind her, for I was determined to find out, you see, whether she did know anything! I went out to the sink; and bless me! such another batch of dishes I never saw in my born days! I don't believe she had wet the dry thread of a disheloth since she sent off her gal. I wonder there was anything left to eat off! Well, I asked her for this thing, and that thing, and tother thing; and, as I'm a living woman, she didn't know where a thing was in her own house! It's my opinion, your Sophy, Widder Ray, could have laid hands on a dish-rag or a wiper in half the time she took to hunt them up. And then, after all, to think of her bringing me a real damask towel, to wipe the greasy knives with! She's a kind of 'natural,' I'm thinking. Poor Parson Young! His old woman, blessed creetur, wouldn't rest still in her grave, if she knew what a hurra's nest her old home was turned into!" mind her, for I was determined to find out, you

man, blessed creetur, wouldn't rest still in her grave, if she knew what a hurra's nest her old home was turned into!"

Emily did not know all that people thought and said of her, fortunately for her peace. In husband, whose hear was wounded by every shaft aimed at her, tried to keep these venomed arrows from her, who with all her faults, as he knew, so little deserved to be blamed. But she read enough in the averted eye, the cold stare, or the formal salutation of one and another, to know that she was not beloved. It was a new thing to her, and it rankled in her heart like a thorn, poisoning the happiness of her life. Too proud to condescend to conciliate, she repaid contempt by silent contempt, formality and reserve by a princely portion of the same. She secluded herself in her maple-embowered home, rarely going out of it, except to church, or to the house of her "only friend" as she often called the invalid Mrs. Stephens. That lady knew even less of what passed in the neighborhood than Mrs. Young did; for she was one whose ears were never unscaled to a tale of slander. Her mild blue eye would confuse even Aunt 'Liph, in the outset of a long story, with its glance of calm decision.

Her mild blue eye would confuse even Aunt 'Liph, in the outset of a long story, with its glance of calm decision.

Sitting in her easy chair, among her books, birds, and green-house plants, she was always ready to welcome Emily with the sweetest of smiles, the tenderest of tones, and the kindest of kisses. But the minister's wife was too proud to disclose her heart's trials, even to her, and she could not advise her, as she might have done, had she known all which she often suspected.

"You don't know all I have seen and heard, Emily. I hoped to keep it from you forever. And if I alone had suffered—if it were a mere matter of feeling, I ought to bear it, and would have borne it, in silence. But, Emily—the very children turn away from me, when I go into the homes of my parishioners. The women take upon themselves to counsel and warn me, instead of heeding or seeking my counsel. The men hint darkly what will soon be spoken in daylight if matters go on thus much longer and she could not advise her, as she might have done, had she known all which she often suspected.

The summer went by, and the chilly winds of winter came back. Emily was not strong. Her bodily energies, untrained from childhood, had been too suddenly overtaxed, and the breath of censure had fallen on her like a blight upon the flower whose name she bore.

It had been a standing grievance among the ladies of the church, that she had never, since the first few meetings, attended the sessions of the "Sewing Society," a charitable association for stitching and—small talk, which sometimes, with grief be it confessed, degenerated into scandal. At last, Mrs. Ray was appointed "committee of the whole," to lay the universal grievance before the pastor's wife, and deal with her upon the subject of her duty.

Her report was made, in full, the very afternoon after the morning of her special call, to the matrons and maids in Society assembled, at her house. We give a few items only; premising that all were listening to it, with grave faces and folded hands, as though they were a jury to try Mrs. Young for her life.

"I thought it my duty, ladies, to discharge my disagreeable commission, by waiting on Mrs. Young this morning." [Here followed sundry notes on her sins of dress.] "I told her that the ladies were grieved—I think I did not use too strong a term—did I, ladies?"

Murmurs of "No, no."

"That the ladies were grieved at her pertinacity in absenting herself from our quiet afternoon sociables; and that, to secure the influence in the parish which a minister's wife, by right, should exert, she must not feel above association with any members of our church and society. [Side glances and shrugs of scornful meaning.] In the men that darkly what will soon be spoken in daylight, if matters go on thus much longer—that they are dissatisfied with their minister, and must turn him loose upon the world!"

Every drop of blood had gone from Emily's face. Her husband stopped, stooped, and held her up with his arm, or she would have fallen to the floor.

He saw that he had spoken rashly and harsh

He saw that he had spoken rashly and harshly; but it was too late to recall the words. He carried her to the sofa, laid her upon it, and began nervously to chafe her white hands. In a few moments she regained her strength, and with a wild, hopeless look, started to her feet.

"I knew it! I knew it! Why did you take me away from my home? I knew they would all hate me! And you said, 'nobody could help loving me!' Oh, it was cruel, cruel! Oh no, no; I am the cruel one, breaking your heart, and making your life miserable! I wish I was dead, so I do! I hope I shall die!"

"Emily, Emily!" and the pastor, with a strong pang, folded her to his heart. "Tempt not the Almighty to desolate my home again!"

She burst into tears. It was well; she wept herself weak in his arms, and grew calmer. They talked long there in the fading fire-light and gathering fury of the tempest without, confiding to each other all that had racked the hearts of both. The pastor tried to inspire his young wife with confidence in her power yet to win the hearts of her people, and to become all she would be, as a minister's wife. She

"I also feel it my duty to report, ladies—though most reluctantly—that Mrs. Young received me with great reserve—with even haughtiness, I am compelled to add. She condescended, however, to inform me that the state of her health had usually prevented her from walking to our places of rendezvous. I replied, that that could be no excuse in the present instance as my house she wall know we

smiled faintly through the tear-mists, turning her timid eye to him.

"I'll try!" she whispered, softly.

"It is all you can do, darling!" was his warm reply. "And now, to change the subject, about Rocksy! She must go, of course, and we must get another. I think I know where a better one can be found. But Emily, love, will you hear a little suggestion in the Mrs. Ray line?"

"If it comee from you, certainly," said she, nestling closer to him.

"Will you try to take care of your own room, then?" said he; "for I know, and knew long before you spoke to-night, that that has been one of the stumbling-stones that go to make up the mountain of prejudice against you. Trifles tell a great deal, sometimes."

"Yes, I will do it," said Emily, in the tone of a resigned martyr; "I will do anything!" ent instance, as my house, she well knew, was exactly opposite to her own. "She thanked me coolly at the close of what "She thanked me coolly at the close of what I felt devolved upon me to say; and hade me present her respects to the ladies, and assure them of her deep interest in the cause they were laboring to promote—an interest which, it seems, she could not prevail upon herself to show, even at the trouble of a few steps, this afternoon. The first Mrs. Young is in her grave, ladies," concluded Mrs. Ray, with solemn emphasis; "the second Mrs. Young is dead to our Society, in which her predecessor, though not living, yet speaketh!"

"Yes, I will do it," said Emily, in the tone of a resigned martyr; "I will do anything!"
"There speaks my noble Emily! And you will sometimes go with me to visit them?"
"Yes, when I am stronger!" she replied, laying her hand on her heart, and shutting her eyelids feebly.

Her husband laid her on the sofa, and stroked

dead to our Society, in which her predecessor, though not living, yet speaketh!"

Murmurs of applause followed this carefully-worded report, sufficient to appease the wounded vanity of the committee-lady. It was voted almost unanimously to forward a copy of their report, and a written statement of their grievances, to the minister, as the only medium through which they could hope to gain redress.

Miss Polly, however, for once in her life, strongly dissented. She even plead quite enthe relied temples can't a beavy standar and troked the relied temples can't a beavy standar and upon them. The hectic had come back to her cheek; she breathed quickly and spasmodically; now and then a dart of pain pierced the placid expression of her rose-like face. He looked long and sadly upon her, and repeated, strongly dissented. She even plead quite energetically and sympathetically the cause of the absent Mrs. Young, declaring that "it was in almost her own words—
"Why did I take her from her home?"

was sick, until he had one foot in the grave,

unless he had somebody to tell him!"

But the Society had not been accustomed to

Miss Polly's rule; and the will of Mrs. Ray carried the day.

CHAP. III.

like the vibration of a death-knell, as she went from her kitchen to her parlor window, leaned

her feverish cheek against the cold pane, and watched for the coming of the husband whose

that of her absent vote, and to deal with hin plainly about the failings of his wife.

"Come here, Emily," said he, sadly but ten

derly dropping again into his chair. She came and seated herself upon the arm of the chair, and hid her face on his broad shoulder.

"Who has been persecuting you to-day, again, my poor girl?"

"Only Rocksy?" said he, with a smile of relief. "'Tis a little matter, then! Pack her off! What had she to say?"

"She didn't come up to arrange my room this morning, as I have always told her to do. And when I called her up, and said a thing or two that she richly deserved, she said that she 'never had made up ladies' own beds for them before she came here, and she had pretty much made up her mind she wouldn't do it much longer any how!" But the worst of it was," she trembled with anger, "that Mrs. Ray has been tampering with her—prying into all the secrets of our home; and telling her to stand up for her rights! And that vixen of a Mrs. Brown, too! bidding her 'not to be trod upon!' she says. She let it all out in her anger. It is intolerable! Oh! husband, they are all alike, these white girls! Do let me send for

alike, these white girls! Do let me send for my dear old black 'maumer'!" If a hornet had flown into the minister's

face, he could scarcely have started up more energetically than he did, nearly overturning his char, with its precious freight.

"Emily, Emily! child! You don't know what you are taking about! The parish would

be up in arms!"
Emily crushed the flowers of the carpet with

Emily crushed the flowers of the carpet with her kid slipper, and answered with spirit—
"I married you, husband, and not your parish! I have never owed it anything, I am sure—not even the debt of love. I don't see why I should sacrifice my happiness and health to its prejudices and whims!"
"My wife! are you ready to sacrifice what your husband values infinitely above health, happiness, or wealth—his power of doing good to his people! his very place as the pastor of that people, and his station as a minister of the Gospel?"

He had never before spoken so to her. She seemed stunned, and he went on, though more gently.
"You don't know all I have seen and heard, Emily. I hoped to keep it from you forever.

And the cohoes of the gathering night, and the shout of the storm-wind answered— "Why—why?" her way, and they must put with it, or lay it all to her bringing up. She had an idea herself that Mrs. Young was worse ailing than they thought. She wondered if she drank boneset tea the first thing every morning, or bandaged her chest with mullein leaves? She should call on her scope and see about all these

CHAP. IV.

People talk of "forming character," and of "re-forming character." The first is comparatively an easy task, when the soul is young, pliable, and cast in no mould of this great Babel world. It is quite another thing to tear it, in its full growth and strength, from the mould of Habit, and cast it over anew, to fit the reformer's fancy. There are few crucibles fiery enough to melt the mature spirit to the likeness of "a little child's;" and few wills strong enough to dare the flames of trial unflinchingly, until the work is wrought, and the character, twice refined, glows with the stamp should call on her soon, and see about all these things. Poor thing! her ma was dead, and she had nobody to see to her but that man of a minister, who would never know he himself character, twice refined, glows with the stamp of stern decision and self-sacrifice. The next evening was icy cold. It was the precursor of that white demon of winter, a northeast snow-storm, heralded by a hoarse, shricking blast, that made the pulse of the strongest shiver. It shook the heart of Emily

Emily's was not one of these. To have fitted erself to the desires and exactions of her carping people, would have been to change her very being—to turn back the current of her nature on the channel it had worn from her early childhood.

early childhood.

She did "try," as she had promised, sincerely, too, and faithfully. But her bodily strength was failing, and her mental strength had long watched for the coming of the husband whose presence was her life.

He had been out all day, making parochial calls. He had encountered a double portion of coolness and innuendoes, and not a few direct attacks, aimed at his heart's one defencebeen sapped by the enervating influences of an

erroneous education.

Mrs. Stephens, venturing out one sunny day, not long after this, kindly determined to make ess point; for every housewife who had joined her a morning call. As no one came to answer her a morning call. As no one came to answer her gentle rap, she pushed open the door, and walked into the parlor. It was empty; but a door leading from it was ajar; and beyond, she thought she heard a slight cough. She softly opened it, and found herself in Emily's winter sleeping.room. Emily herself was sitting on her trunk, with both arms leaned on the table, in the vote to supply him with the report of the preceding day had felt it incumbent on her to add the weight of her present voice to Worn out, disgusted, and irritated, the more that he felt it was all true, and all meant and her head upon them; a bed lay in chaos before her, the elements strewing chairs, posts, and floor. She sprang up when she heard a kindly to him, Mr. Young, who had with difficulty succeeded in restraining his ire through the day, vented it, on reaching his abode, by a

step.
"Oh, pardon me, dear Mrs. Young, I in trude," said Mrs. Stephens, stepping back; did not know that your room was on t floor! "Oh, stay, stay!" exclaimed Emily, throw-

should do; stopping on his way to put the gate back in its place with a silent promise of a nail or two, in due time.

"Ugh! well—this is something like comfort!" he exclaimed, tossing off his overcoat, rubbing his cold hands, and settling into a stuffed rocking-chair before the briskly burning fire-logs. "Emily," he began. But a strong sob from Emily interrupted him.

"What ails you, Emily? Are you sick?" he exclaimed, starting up nervously.

"Only sick of my life!" she replied, without turning. "I cannot bear all this insolence!" to ask anybody else into such a looking room; but you have a heart kind enough to excuse and overlook, I know!"
"You look ill, my dear Mrs. Young."

"I am not well, surely," replied Emily; "I have a little night cough, that isn't much; but then this pain in my side, that any little exerthen this pain in my side, that any little exer-tion brings on, is so discouraging! You see I have been trying to make my bed," said she, smiling sadly. "You will think me very fool-ish, I know, when I tell you that I tire myself out with doing it, every morning, so that I have to lie down again. I had just spread it open, as you came in; and the business of turning those feather beds looked so formidable to me, that I-well, my eyes tell their own childish weakness! I never have been used to "Rocksy!"
"Only Rocksy!" said he, with a smile of elief. "'Tis a little matter, then! Pack her

it, that is all!"

"You ought not to bring on this pain, my friend," said Mrs. Stephens, seriously. "Why don't you call your girl to do it?"

Emily blushed and hesitated.

Emily blushed and hesitated.

"I will be frank with you, at least," she said, laying her hand in that of her friend.

"You know the parishioners have been criticizing their minister's ignorant, useless sort of a wife; and Mr. Young wanted me to do this. It is a little thing, I know; but I have not even

the little strength it requires."

"And you must not do it again," said her visiter, looking fixedly in her face. It had fallen from its roundness, and her eyes were glassed with something more sparkling than tears. "Mrs. Young, I am older than you, and you will let me advise you a little. It is at the paril of your life that you till that was reperil of your life that you trifle with that warn-ing little cough!"

She went away with a heavy heart.

A babe's voice woke once more the echoes of the minister's house. It was a cherub, lent to soften the harshness of all captious hearts, and pave the path its mother was treading to the green turf of the church-yard. Everybody's heart warmed toward the young mother, and every one invoked the blessing of life for the beautiful child, whose elder brothers and sisters had turned so soon from earth.

Far back in my memory, yet fresh as a first childish recollection often is, is the hour when I looked, for the first and last time, upon the face of that babe. I had been sent to the minface of that babe. I had been sent to the min-ister's house on some errand; and as I lingered bashfully on the threshold, with an unexpressed wish at my heart, I was invited into the room of the sick lady. I did not then know that she was so ill as she really was. She least know it, herself. Her disease had taken the form of a flatterer and deceiver, even while it was hur-rying her with fearfully rapid strides from her place on earth. Her husband had once, and only once, given her a glimpse of the conviction that was rend-

her a glimpse of the conviction that was rend-ing his heart. It was when she had been con-fidently laying her plans for the education of her child, and for its management after she should "get well."

"Life and death are in the hands of the

Lord, Emily," he had replied, in an almost choked voice; "you may never 'get well!" "

She had looked him in the face, wonderingly; then turning to the crib at her bed-side, had aught up the pearl of price and promise that

smiled faintly through the tear-mists, turning her wishes and necessitics, had sent for her old

NO. 291.

faithful favorite. "Oh, how close this room is!" exclaimed the fevered sufferer, throwing her wasted arms above her head. "Leave the door open, little one! Maum Hitty, is the window up?"

"It's down a' top, missis; but it's mighty cool

for the baby."
"Then shut it!" she commanded, immediately. Hitty, I feel strong enough to comb my hair, I believe. A pretty tangle it is in! Bring me that glass!"

me that glass!"

"If missis would let me do it out for her?"
asked Hitty.

"No, no: not to-day. I like to feel as though
I could do it myself, really. It keeps up my
courage, you see; and sometimes I do feel my
spirits sinking a little, when I am weakest!"

Hitty shook her head as she turned to bring
the toilst-class. She record it is it to the toilet-glass. She propped it in its place upon the bed; then lifted her mistress's light form to a sitting posture, and piled the pillows

around her.
Emily drew her ivory comb languidly through the shining mazes of her hair, glancing often in the image that looked her in the face.

"I really think I look better to-day, Hitty," said she; "I have such a good color, and I have not the least pain!"

have not the least pain!"

"Little missy's come for to see the baby, likel?" asked Hitty, turning toward me.

Little missy's predilections for "small humanities" was no less prominent then, than in later years. So she was not slow in giving her assent. The darling was soon laid in my small eager arms, with a charge to "sit down, and be mighty car'ful of it!"

It was like a waxen doll, if a waxen doll of perfect workmanship could have been a trans-

it closer.
"Will it take cold?" I asked the nurse, in a "I'm afeard not, missy," she whispered, sorrowfully, and very low, as she bent down over it. "It's got the 'sumption, too; it ain't gwine for to live long!"

for to live long!"

The mother's quick ear must have caught some inkling of these whispered words; for she just then dropped her combs, and sunk down, exhausted, on her pillows.

"Finish my hair, Maum Hitty!" she called, faintly.

faintly.

When it was fastened up, she turned her face to the wall, and buried it in her pillow.

I was looking on the little bud of immortality that I clasped, with a vague, mysterious feeling. It would have been dread, if anything so pure and beautiful could have been dreadful.
"To die? This baby to die?" I thought

and then came the question:
"Will it ever remember anything of its little

But there was a memory in those eyes, young as they were, that promised to live through eternity!

"Give me my baby!" said the mother; and it was taken from my arms. I never saw it

again, nor her.

Why do I linger in the story? They sleep together in the "field of God"—the half-unfolded blossom and the bud. The babe lies on its mother's breast. She was spared the deathpang of leaving that—to forget her!

by more sincere mourners than the wronged Emily. How many of that crowd turned aside to weep for the injustice that time could never repair! Her memory, from that hour, became a sacred thing. Her faults were all buried in her early grave. "The Georgian Rose" is to this day the flower-name that keeps fresh in the hearts of her parishioners the memory of "Our Minister's Second Wife."

For the National Era.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Among the marvels of this age is the transmission of letters, to and fro, from the distant islands of the sea. The following letter, from an American missionary at Lahaina, reached New York in fifty-four days after its date. The New York in fifty-four days after its date. The reader of this interesting letter will perceive in it something new under the sun. A church at Lahaina proposing a bundred dollars for a premium tract, to be published in this country, on the "Sinfulness of American Slavery." Converted heathen in the Sandwich Islands interested to put a cond to be athenium. tensely interested to put an end to heathenism in the United States! Wonder if they will not soon send missionaries to this country, to teach us some of the first principles of Christianity.

LETTER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. LAHAINA, April 21, 1852.
VERY DEAR SIR: The last Monday of every would take you to a Temple built after the New peril of your life that you trifle with that warning little cough!"

She went away with a heavy heart.

"That young, frail, beautiful creature will not linger through the years of pain I have known," she said, to herself; "why, then, should I pity her?"

Yet not the less freely did her pity flow out toward her.

A babe's voice woke once more the echoes of the minister's house. It was a cherub, lent to soften the harshness of all captious hearts, and pave the path its mother was treading to the green turf of the church-yard. Everybody's

voted to the great principles of the Bible as are any of whiter skin. On these occasions, re-marks are often made on the subject of Sla-

very.

I have uniformly told them, that I considered I have uniformly told them, that I considered the great foundation of African Slavery to be on the Africans themselves. If they had been true to one another, to themselves, to their dignity as men, no one could flave carried them into Slavery. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Yankees, could not be sold: nobody would buy them. I have told the people here that all apologists for Slavery continually cry that Great Britain filled my country with slaves, when as yet the United States had no voice as a nation. But still, Slavery appears to this half-enlightened people an anomalous evil, a cruel prodigy, a deep and reproachful stain on the otherwise fair character of our country, which can neither be excused nor explained away. There is no evil, for the extermination of which the Christian people here pray more sincerely. In one of these concerts, one of our most intelligent natives said to me, "Then it is true that some parts of your country raise boys and girls to sell, as we do pigs." I replied that so I understood it. He said, "We have had cruel oppression enough here, but never anything like that, even in our darkest heathen days."

You remarked, in one of your letters to me.

days."

You remarked, in one of your letters to me, that we must pray; that there was a great deficiency of prayer over the sulject of Slavery. This we wish and intend to do. We have altered the safety; and her tender husband had feared to speak from his heart again. He saw that she was cheerful, hopeful, deluded, and therefore happy; he believed her fitted to go, and trusted that God, in his own good time, would 'take away the sting of Death,' ere she was called to face that stern reality unveiled!

She lay half-propped by pillows, as I entered the room, over whose snowy linen her flossy bands of long rich hair were dropping. The day was warm, and she had thrown the cap from her head, and shaken down that wealth of tresses, untouched by disease. Her cheeks were marble white, except where a burning red round stamp brightened the centre of each. Her glittering eye turned restlessly on the door, as it was opened to me by an old mulatto woman, with shining teeth and checkered head-turban. It was her "maumer," her foster-mother; for, at the first disclosure of her danger, Mr. Young, forgetting everything but days."
You remarked, in one of your letters to me,

for a blessing on all such means; but we wish to do something more: we wish some little share in the moral battle. The discoveries in California, and the overland mail steamers, &c., have, as it were, carried us almost back to our native country again. We can now read of the doings of Benevolent Societies there, before they are long past. We count it one of the greatest blessings of our lives, that we can now mingle our deliberations and prayers with those of American citizens in the great enterthose of American citizens in the great enter-prises of the day. There are many of our people in these islands, in the mission and out of it, who feel a deep interest in the subject of American Slavery, and who hail with joy every proof that correct views of human rights ar gaining ground. Of those out of the mission can name no more honorable specimen that our Chief Justice, Hon. WILLIAM L. LEE-1 our Chief Justice, Hon. WILLIAM L. LEE—a man in whose integrity and talents everybody has unbounded confidence. When with us last fall, he expressed himself in the strongest manner on the side of Anti-Slavery opinions, but said he was behind the age on this and other subjects, for want of time, amidst his overwhelming duties, to read as he could wish. Send him a Report of your Society. He will give you efficient aid.

Send him a Report of your Society. He will give you efficient aid.

In my last letter I suggested your offering a premium for a tract on some important Anti-Slavery topic. Afterwards, I mentioned in one of our native meetings what I had written to you, and asked the church if they would furnish a hundred dollars for such a purpose. Several raised both hands, and said, "Only tell us when you wish it, and it will come." So you may draw on me, whenever you please, if the suggestion is a good one in your estimation. Let us know the signs of the times. With much love, and desires for success in your work, I remain, as ever, your friend and

your work, I remain, as ever, your friend and brother, D. BALDWIN. Lewis Tappon, Eoq., New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1852.

We hope that the work of extending the list of our subscribers will go on. It has commenced with great spirit; there is a prevalent determination among our friends to multiply readers of our paper, with a view to making independent voters for Freedom. Give us list of twenty thousand subscribers, and we shall have one hundred thousand readers! This is worth an effort.

"LETTER FROM MAINE, No. 1."-The read ers of the Era will be pleased to hear that Mrs. STOWE has so far recovered her health as to resume her contributions to its columns. The first of a series of letters from her pen will appear next week. GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

No. 6, dated London, June 30, is crowded out: also, a letter from the Sandwich Islands, dated May 8, 1852. A number of other articles await insertion

Our readers and correspondents must exercis the virtue of patience.

DOCUMENTS! DOCUMENTS

The "Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia" will supply the following documents at the prices as Let them be circulated far and wide: Document for the Campaign, containing

Pierce's Record, Scott's Antecedents Buffalo

Platform, price \$2 per 100 copies.
Giddings's speech on Whig and Comp
Democratic Platforms, 50 cents per 100. Townshend's speech on the Compromise and

Democratic platform, and duty of Independent Democrats, 50 cents per 100. Chase's letter to Butler on the course

Barnburners, and the obligations of Independent Democrats, 75 ets. per 100. For the above prices the documents named

will be sent by express, or otherwise, as directed, to any part of the country; for 50 cents additional per 100 copies, they will be enveloped and sent without charge by mail to the ad dresses of any list which may be forwarded. Any other Congressional speeches ordered will also be forwarded, so far as they can be ob-

To enable the Association to publish docu ments, and otherwise to defray its necessary expenses and advance the cause, a fund of at least 2,000 dollars is needed. Let those who are able and willing forward their contributions without delay to

A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary. Washington; D. C., July 20, 1852.

PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the friends Independent Democracy, in opposition to Com promise Democracy, on the 11th of August next, promises to present a noble array of talent and influence against the demands of the Slave

Delegates have already been chosen from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachu setts, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky Maryland, and Michigan, and some of the dis tricts of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Movements have also been made for a repre sentation from Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Iowa. We observe also that the Liberty party of New York will send a delegation to it.

The Buffalo Convention of 1848 denied to th Federal Government the power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; it asserted that the original settled policy of the nation was not to exten nationalize, or encourage, but to localize, limit and discourage Slavery; and, accepting th issue forced by the Slave Power, announced, in reply to its demand for more Slave States and more Slave Territory, "no more Slave States and no Slave Territories." This, as we said be fore, is as far as a political organization could go, unless it assumed the doctrine that the Constitution confers on the Federal Government power to abolish Slavery in the States.

ertaining the views of those who established this platform of principles, we trust the Convention which is about to assemble at Pittsburgh will not invite misconstruction and unnecessary opposition, but that it will measure es and powers, and limit its action by them. There is a wide-spread and deep-seated opposition to the platforms of the Whig and Democratic parties, and it be the friends of Freedom to take such judici action in the present crisis as will attract and combine the dissatisfied of other parties in a united effort to establish an Independent Dem-

With our views of the Constitution, we can not take ground, directly or by implication, that the Federal Government has power to abolish Slavery in the States, and we do not think that any great portion of the American People will unite with any organization which

eclares such a purpose.

We trust that the Pittsburgh Convention very to the topics of which we have spoken, ardent spirits who seek to limit and sectional-Slavery, and bring the National Govern-

ng to diffuse it over new and wirgin

connection with or responsibility for, Slavery. Especially should this be pursued now, when the old parties have resolved to "resist" agitation, and "acquiesce" in the Compromi measures adopted by the last Congress.

In regard to other questions, we trust the Convention will take a decisive stand for cheap postage for the people; retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal Government; the election, so far as practicable, of all civil officers; free grants of land to actual settlers on our public lands; the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; constitutional appropriations or River and Harbor Improvements; and delare the right of every nation to choose its own Government, and especially the duty of free nations to protest against and prevent the intervention of despots to suppress republican r constitutional Governments

Such a platform will attract a large number of votes, and spread dismay into the ranks of the two old parties, which have blinked these questions, and taken no manly ground in re-

PITTSBURGH CONVENTION—THE NOMINEES.

The action of the Pittsburgh Convention ow expected with great interest by all. It is dmitted by every reflecting person, that it will affect greatly, if not decisively, the result of the Presidential election.

This is the last opportunity we shall have of onference with the more distant readers of the Era before those of them who propose to attend the Convention will leave their that purpose. We avail ourselves of it in or-der to lay before them some views which we think worthy serious consideration, in regard to the Platform and the Candidates to be preented to the American people. What we have to suggest in relation to th

datform, will be found in another column. In this article we shall speak of the candidates. Two citizens have been named for the Presdency: both Senators, and both fully committed to the cause of Freedom. We refer of course to John P. Hale and S. P. Chase.

Neither of these gentlemen seeks the nomina tion. Indeed, we are well assured that each prefers that the other should receive it. Under hese circumstances, no false delicacy should restrain the free expression of opinion as to the selection proper to be made. It is our opinion that Mr. HALE should be

the nominee. And these are our reasons: In 1847, Mr. Hale was nominated for the Presidency by the National Liberty Convention. He had been, in 1845, a Democratic Representative in Congress from New Hampshire. Having in vain sought to amend the resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, so as to secure to Freedom one-half of the territory, he had obeyed those convictions of duty which required him to oppose the measure, now open ly urged as a scheme for the Extension of slavery. For this, though already in nomination for re-election, he had been repudiated by the party leaders, then, as now, favoring submis sion to the behests of the Slave Power; but had been triumphantly sustained by the PEO-PLE, and elected as an Independent Democrat, to the Senate of the United States. This was his position when he received and accepted the

In 1848, the great question of Slavery Extension convulsed party organizations, and threatened them with total dissolution. The Buffalo Convention assembled, and thought best to nominate Martin Van Buren as the candiand nationalized slavery.

Mr. HALE promptly acquiesced in this action, and gave to Mr. Van Buren his hearty

The following resolution, offered by B. F. BUTLER, of New York, and unanimously adopted by the Buffalo Convention, amid shouts of applause, shows how Mr. HALE's magnanimous action was appreciated:

" Resolved, That John P. Hale, of New Hamp as a Senator, and the readiness, fidelity, and ability, as a Senator, and the readiness, disinterestedness, and patriotism, with which he placed himself, though a candidate already in nomination, at the disposal of the Convention, has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the friends of Human Rights and the great cause of

true Democracy. From that time to this, Mr. HALE has coninued the same bold, faithful, liberty-loving Democratic Senator, and from that time to this, the regards of the Lovers of Liberty have more and more strongly concentrated upon him as the candidate of the Independent Democracy in 1852. To this obvious general preference great deference should be paid by the Convention. Let the delegates of the Compromise Democracy, if they will, set aside the choice of the people, and rely on party discipline to coerce acquiescence in the nomination of candidates dictated by the Slave Power; but let the Convention of the Independent Democracy give honest expression to the wishes of the people.

The nomination of Mr. Chase has been urged by some as more likely than Mr. HALE's to result in the defeat of Gen. PIERCE, whose election is regarded by many as more dangerous to freedom than that of Gen. Scott. But considerations of this sort are entitled to little weight. Mr. Chase, we are sure, would not consent to receive a nomination with any such views. We happen to be pretty well acquainted with his sentiments on this head, and we know that he desires above all things that the Pittsburgh Convention may boldly claim for themselves and their constituency, as their first right, the name of THE INDEPENDENT DEMOC-RACY, as distinguished, on the one side, from the Compromise Democracy, and, on the other side, from Whigism; that they may then proceed to frame a wisely-constructed Platfor just, liberal, and Democratic principles and neasures; and that they may nominate candidates fit to represent their platform before the people, without at all inquiring what effect their action will have upon this or that party,

or this or that candidate. In this view, we think, he is entirely right. But is it at all certain that Mr. CHASE's omination would prejudice the nominees of HALE'S? Mr. HALE, as well as Mr. CHASE, in a Democrat. The organization of his friends in New Hampshire, when first separated from that portion of the Democracy which chose to submit to the demands of the Slave Power. was designated as the Independent Democracy, and the paper first established to assert their cause, and which has continued, to this day, its energetic and faithful advocacy of Freedom and Right, was and is called "The Independent Democrat." If, then, Mr. HALE shall be nominate and the Platform formed as already suggested, what reason is there for supposing that he will

not draw as largely from the mocracy as Mr. CHASE would? For these reasons we are of opinion that the Pittsburgh Convention should nominate Mr. HALE for the Presidency. Mr. CHASE, we know,

three first are of Ohio; the two last are of Ken- bill should not be taken up until his return;

common consent, to be given to one who sustained the Independent Democratic movement in 1848, it would seem right that the nomination for the Vice Presidency should be given to one who has more recently united with the or- shall await further developments. ganization. If the nomination is to be given o a citizen of a free State, Judge Spalding is certainly a very proper person to receive it. Distinguished for ability, learning, and dignity; minent as a Judge of the Supreme Court and as a citizen; a zealous supporter of Gen. Cass in 1848, but now an earnest and faithful opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power, the omination, if bestowed on him, would certainly be fitly bestowed. If, however, the Convenion should think fit to find a candidate in one of the slave States, who more worthy than the gallant CLAY, whose services to the cause have een so distinguished, and who has been thoroughly cured of whatever Whig ideas he once had, by the cordial reception of the great antislavery ideas of Equality and Impartial Jus tice; becoming, as he would say himself, more and more anti-tariff, free trade, and for specie circulation-more, indeed, a Democrat than Whig? or, if he cannot be persuaded to recon sider his determination not to receive a nomination, why not take GEORGE D. BLAKEY, who dared to stand with CLAY last summer as Emancipation candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky? Mr. BLAKEY has been hitherto a Democrat in party connection, is a Green River section of Kentucky, and would do honor to the choice of the Convention.

These are our views. We do not claim for them any authority-not even that of the editor of the Era, who, as its readers are aware, is now temporarily absent from his post-but we do ask for them a candid consideration from those who are soon to act in a most responsible position, and are to decide at Pittsburgh the present character, and to a great extent the future fate of the great American movement

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES-TROUBLE WITH

Under this startling caption, the papers la Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, respectin roubles between the United States and England, relating to the Eastern Fisheries. The substance of the information it contains is as follows: By the treaty of 1818, American fishermen had been allowed to take fish on the coasts of British America in any waters three miles from the land, with the privilege of entering bays and harbors for the purposes of shelter, repairs, and purchases. British Ministry interpret this three miles from land to mean three miles from a line drawn from headland to headland, and they propose therefore to exclude American fishermen from the bays of Nova Scotia, where they have for long time exercised their fishing privileges. ir John Pakington has directed a letter to the overnors of the Colonies, stating that her ers or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of the treaty, or convention. These vessels are expected to be on the coasts during the present month, (July,) when, no doubt, seizures will begin to be made. Already a fishing vessel, called the "Coral," of Machias, has been overhauled, and carried into St. Johns, with a view of being condemned. The Government of the Provinces are also co-operating in this

ect, to which is appended a letter from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, then Minister to England. to the then Secretary of State, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. It is dated London, April 23, 1845,

"With my despatch, No. 278, of March 25, transmitted the note of Lord Aberdeen of the 10th of March, communicating the important information that this Government had come to the determination that this Government had come to the determination to concede to American fish-ermen the right of pursuing their occupation within the Bay of Fundy. It was left some-what uncertain, by Lord Aberdeen's note, whether this concession was intended to be confined to the Bay of Fundy, or to extend to other portions of the coasts of the Angloother portions of the coasts of the Anglo-American possessions, to which the principles contended for by the Government of the United States equally apply, and particularly to the waters on the northeastern shores of Cape Bre-ton, where the 'Argus' was captured. In my notes of the 25th ultimo and 2d instant, on the subject of the 'Washington' and the 'Argus,' I was careful to point out to Lord Aberdeen that all the reasons for admitting the right of that all the reasons for admitting the right of Americans to fish in the Bay of Fundy apply to those waters, and with superior force, inas-much as they are less landlocked than the Bay of Fundy, and to express the hope that the concession was meant to extend to them, which there was some reason to think, from the mode in which Lord Aberdeen expressed himself, was

We apprehend that the concession made 1845 still remains obligatory on the British Government, and that the question will be adjusted without a resort to war.

On Friday, in the Senate, Mr. Mason offered a resolution, calling on the Executive for copies of all the correspondence on file in the Public Departments, relating to the Eastern fisheries, which has taken place since the Convention etween the United States and Great Britain of 1818, and also whether any portion of the Jnited States naval force has recently been ordered to the seas adjacent to the British pos ssions on this continent. The resolution was

On all sides an opinion was expressed verse to the construction of the treaty of 1818 which is now contended for by the Governmen of Great Britain.

will be found on our fourth page. We bespeak for it a careful perusal. The Union does not publish it, but comments on it, and defends the resent action of the Barnburners by saying that the Democratic party in New York "has united upon the idea, that since the adoption of the Compromise, it is neither necessary no expedient to renew the sectional [Slavery] agiation." The Evening Post does not publish either Mr. Chase's letter or the Union's com ments. Are the independent Democracy of New York prepared to stand on the ground tated by the Union? Is the Union an author zed exponent of their views? The Southern Press publishes the letter, and pronounces is an elaborate and an able one." The Whig papers neither copy it nor comment on it. Are the Republic, the Tribune, the Times, &c., afraid of the light it sheds on the mov

Congressional proceedings, passed the Senate on Monday. This claim has been before Congress for some twelve years, and has uniformly been rejected, but passed the House this session-by 79 to 53. When it came up in the Senate, Mr. CHASE requested, that as it involved an important principle, it might be laid over. He desired to discuss it, and was prepared to do so on Friday last, (private bill day,) when other and he did not have an opportunity. On Monday he was temporarily

but on that day the bill was hurried through the forms of legislation, at an unusual time and is now doubtless a law. Was not this

> Fer the National Era. LOVE'S ASSURANCE.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY. Close, come closer, bending over This my weary, dying bed

Thou wilt love me truly, dead Now my eyes may scarce behold thee Through their bitter, blinding rain,

And my arms cannot enfold thee, Lying weak in helpless pain; Yet, if faithful, I shall know it, Though thy lip make no replies Loving truly, thou wilt show it In the love-light of thine eyes.

When thou turnest from my shrouded Paleness, to a fairer face. Let my image not be crowded holly from its olden place Ah! thou lov'st me, to conceal it

Would surpass all mortal art; I can see it, I can feel it, Burning down into my heart. Close, come closer, bending over

This my weary, dying bed;

Now I know, my mortal lover, Thou wilt love me truly, dead THE END OF THE BEGINNING.

Thirty-three years ago, the Slave policy which had been for many years advancing darkly and stealthily toward its objects, made an open demonstration of its political drift. by ecuring the organization of the Arkansas Territory and the admission of Missouri into the Union, against the clearly declared will of the people. Every free State had formally instructed its Senators and requested its Representatives in Congress to oppose the admission of Missouri with Slavery in her Constitution. Mr. Clay arrived at Washington about the fourth week of the session of 1820-'21: he found that on half a dozen test votes, already taken, there was a steady majority of from fifteen to twenty against the measure; and, as he reports in his Georgia speech of 1844, "its riends were in despair." It is needless now to say by what management he succeeded in seducing and subduing this resistance. It will never be forgotten that he did succeed in this first of his Compromises, which made all the rest of those in which he figured for a third of century one long-continued necessity to him, and an endless curse to his country.

After this first great triumph of the system

n the legislation of the nation, it was silent and secret as before, until its well-matured designs and well-grown strength for further aggression discovered themselves again, and aroused the anti-slavery movement of the North which bears the name of Abolitionism. The detection and exposure came before the mask Majesty's Government intend to despatch, as was entirely useless, and the great fraud, pleading its inevitableness and helplessness, begged for peace and patience, and, ostensibly standing upon the defensive, asked only that agitation should cease; that the system should be let alone, but guarded by such legislative and Executive protection as might protect the South from the horrors of a servile insurrection. In those days it was a "delicate ques tion," a "peculiar institution," a "slumbering volcano," with no alternative but the extermibe suspended, like the habeas corpus act in the midst of a battle-field, while the catastrophe hung upon the edge of explosion. Men held their breath in terror; humanity, liberty, and righteousness, might have something in them in the abstract; but what madness it was to carry a spark of their truth into the social magazine! The North was frightened and fooled effectively. The mob compassionated the endangered gentry of the South, and did all that there is in fire and fury, tar and feath ers, to protect the innocent women and chil dren from murder and rapine! Even Mr. Clay saw the ink with which the anti-slavery women's petitions to the Senate were written turn to blood, the blood of their Southern sis

ters, as he gazed with prophetic insight upon the incendiary papers! Well, that phase of danger, and fear, and deprecation, that dispensation of Lynch law and patriotic and philanthropic remonstrance, passed by, and Texas, with perpetual slavery in her bill of rights, and with territory enough for seven respectable States, was first wrenched by violent hands from Mexico, and afterwards, by the strategy of politics, smuggled into the Union. The half-legging, half-bullying attitude of dismay and despair was now fairly changed. Openly the monster, which had grown into strength through the deceit of fee bleness, rose from the crouching to the rampant, and demanded war, war by the army and navy of the nation, for the enlargement o its domain; and California, New Mexico, and Utah, were added, and the whole power and policy of the Government were bent to the yoke of the Slave interest. Next, the year of the great Compromises is reached, and a new era of despotism is inaugurated, with securities as ample and absolute as the vigilance of fe rocity and fear combined could invent. Subserviency and silence are the terms, and in this present blessed year of grace, 1852, at Baltinore, both the political parties which have any chance for the administration of affairs, take the gag and swear allegiance, to all intents and purposes, offensive and defensive.

This brings us to another epoch in the grane rogress; for every new movement of the Slave policy is such an advancement upon the last as naturally marks the accelerating velocity of

Hitherto, secession has been constantly threatened for every cause of offence, however trivial or vital to the Southern interest. It was mpracticable, indeed, and therefore contempt ble, having nothing of principle to make respectable; but the sentiment has grown all the more for the felt distance of the issue; and the South has become familiar with the thought. It was at first endured, then pitied, and, what shall hinder it to be embraced, when conditions shall serve, and some great exigency make it a promising alternative? The cry of dis-union has been resorted to, like hard swearing in a quarrel, when words of meaning fail; but let not that boy be trusted who talks crime beyond his years and strength to commit; absurd-ity changes with the possibility into dangerous wickedness, and, when the time comes, he will be as fully prepared for its folly as for its sin, and will take the consequences unrestrained by those considerations which belong to better

habits of the heart. Seven years sufficed for the annexation Texas, the conquest of Mexico, and the Compromises of 1850; two more have been occu-pied with the finality clinch, which was finished ment to rest long enough to secure the last oothold attained, before making the next leap. And what shall that be? is the question now

for those who may be made its unconscious in- we would ask if those who agree with the

when that is made practicable, if the actual control of the Federal Government is not surrendered to the Slave interest. There is nothing more startling in this, nothing so improbable, as the annexation of Texas

was when it was first announced by Mr. Adams

and his far-seeing compatriots in Congress

New Mexico, California, and Utah, have not quite answered the expectation of the conspirators. The gold mines were not in the calculation, and the speedy occupation of the Pacific coast by free labor, to the exclusion of slavery, was not anticipated. Not only is California seized by a population which will not bear the ignominy and the injury of competition with slave miners, but emigration is, under the unexpected impulse, diverted from the region that was mainly relied upon. This mishap must be mended. The Mexican provinces adjacent to Texas, the acquisition of Cuba, and the division of California, is the remedy, and Frank Pierce and the Democratic party the instruments and reliance of the monstrous plot. For this, General Cass is rejected, as Van Buren was when Texas was to be annexed. Both these men proved pliable enough and serviceable enough in preliminaries, but both were American enough, Democratic enough, and old enough in the sentiment of nationality and its mmitments, to refuse an agency in the later and bolder stages of the design. Webster, too, miserably subservient as he is for his own ends is nevertheless a Yankee, in the lowest and sharpest Southern meaning of the word; and f he once had his own aggrandizement and the last favor secure, would turn tail upon his overseers, and balk the progressive villany by that very conservatism which up to a certain point serves so well to promote it. An ambition wholly selfish and personal is not to be trusted after its own ends are answered. The danger is, that the "godlike," so soon as he found himself at ease in his possessions, would take to talking fourth of July patriotism, Constitution orthodoxy, and Union commonplaces, in the stentor style and with the Executive influence. The dependency of the crawler looks like fidel ity; but, on his own legs once, he might choose his own path. Not a vote from the South in the Baltimore Convention wandered out of its way to honor the man who claimed the Wilmot Proviso for his own thunder in 1848. and might recover his memory again before

1856, if it happened to suit him. To be sure

nobody trusts Webster, unless twenty-nine

votes from the North is such a compliment

Nay, he is fallen so low that a faction, a mere

minority of the Native Americans, offer him their nomination, as familiarly as a rowdy asks a gentleman to drink with him after he has fallen out of good society and got ragged and It is a mere blunder to charge the South with ingratitude in the cases of Clay, Webster, Van Buren, Cass, and Benton, of which the omination of such a man as Pierce, while the wo latter are still alive, seems to be an in stance. The slaveholders are only not impolitic. None of these men would serve for ulteinitial steps of the grand scheme. Men of no note or distinction, of no force, and, above all, men with no impracticable principles or prejudices in favor of old policies, must be taken; and the style and grade of Polk, Fillmore, and Pierce, s the exact pattern for hero and statesman There is a science in it; and still meaner men than these will be selected when still meaner work is demanded. The only right explanation of conduct so invariably successful is, that it teadily drifts to an end, and is prudently and igidly directed by its objects. The use of the ight explanation is, that it discovers those obects, and warns their instruments who are working blindly now for treason, disunion, and the overthrow of American nationality. To save the Union of these States, the Democratic party must be rescued from the service of Slavery, their ticket defeated, the two-thirds rule abolished, and the old style of Democratic action restored. One more defeat, and they may be trusted with the Government again, so far as the integrity of the Union is concerned; for they will not again nominate a nobody, with the notion that because Clay was so defeated the trick is always a safe one. Yes, to so poor

a condition are we fallen, that the only party

in the country which is a party, must be de

feated to save the country from dimember-

A petition in favor of the recognition of the independence of Hayti has been published It is signed by fifty of the most eminent mer chants of Boston. A similar petition from the merchants of New York has also been forwarded. The petitioners set forth that Hayti has been de facto an independent State since the 1st of January, 1804, by the Declaration of her Independence, and de jure since July, 1825, by the recognition of France under Charles X, and all the great Powers of Europe. They recapitulate a mass of facts, going to show that the great interests of our shipping agriculture, manufactures, and comme peratively require that this great and growing rade should be regulated and established on a firm basis. Among all the countries of the world, there are only seven with which the traffic employs more shipping than that with Hayti. Nor are those American products which she consumes derived from any section of the Union exclusively; she not only takes the cheap cottons and salt fish of the North but the rice and tobacco of the South, and the alt meats of the West. During the last year this trade increased twenty-five per cent., and present, or even go further, if Haytien jealousy of the United States is removed, as alone it can be, by the recognition of their national

Hayti. We trust that the important facts embraced in this petition will be duly considered. and that Congress will see the wisdom of pla cing her on the same footing with other inde

The Anti-Slavery Bugle, published at Salem Ohio, objects to the Era's defence of the Bufcedes, however, that no political organization

tion. The only action worth while for men ih

Bugle are sincere, why do they not vote in accordance with their views, and send their men territory, adapted to the Slave interest, is the plot? The Isthmus, a slice large enough for not received, what of it? The principle they an empire, from the Mexican side of the Rio seek to establish by this means gains a promi-Grande, and the island of Cuba, through purchase or conquest, by the purse or the arms of the sincerity of those who hold "Disunion" the Union, and then—dissolution. Disunion opinions is vindicated. Five years ago the city when that is made practicable if the actual of London elected Baron Rothschild, a Jew. to represent them in Parliament. He applied for his seat, but was refused on account of his religious opinions, and the city has been unrepresented on this account. At the late election we perceive he is elected again, and those who voted for him doubtless did so for the purpose of sustaining the principle of RELIGIOUS TOLE-The history of the concessions of the North and RATION. They exhibited their principles by the triumphs of the South for the last twenty their actions. This "is the only action worth years, puts all this with a warranty into the while for men in earnest to make." prospectus of the next twenty that are before us.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE INDE-

The central organ of the Compromise De ocracy, in its issue of Thursday morning, true to its sectional instincts, assails the Democrats who dare to declare themselves independent of the Slave Power. It says:

"A new movement has been made on the battle-field. -Hitherto the Anti-Slavery sentiand has given rise to different, and, in some instances, unfriendly organizations. The Northern Whigs have been sustained by that senti-ment; and now the effort is being made to unite all the grades of abolitionists, whom the Whig party has not already absorbed, into one body, and to use that body in the most effective manner against the [Compromise] Democracy. Whether this new organization, after it is embodied, will be amalgamated with the Whig party under lead of Scott and Seward, or whether it will keep up a separate exist. or whether it will keep up a separate exist ence, under the belief that it can in that man ner inflict a greater injury on the Democratic party by seducing a portion of its forces, will be determized by events. No matter which course is to be pursued, a new name was re-quired; and the one which has been adopted at once reveals the design of the movemen and the manner in which it is to be executed. * * "These organizations are based on the Abolition sentiment, and they labor to uild up the Whig party, and to crush the Democracy which they fear and hate. They use the Democratic name, with the knowledge that

hey cannot thereby weaken the Whig strength, and for the purpose of seducing and entrapping a portion of the Democratic forces, and to carry them over into the Whig ranks by some cunning arrangement or corrupt understanding. The malignant libel which was contrived in New Hampshire against Gen-eral Pierce, and which has been so promptly exposed, emanated from such a source—from Abolition fanatics who assumed the name of Democrats, in order to wreak their vengeance on the Democracy, and to build up and sustain the Whig party. This unprincipled mode of warfare is being extended throughout the Northern and Northwestern States. The Abo-lition allies of the Whigs have assumed a new name. Their headquarters have been removed to this city, and with the National Era for their organ, their leaders are co-operating with the Whig committee in this city against General Pierce, and aiding its efforts to turn the eral Pierce, and alding its enors to turn the entire Anti-Slavery sentiment against the Dem-ocratic nominee, even while they are circula-ting slanderous statements against him in the South. This Abolition Whig party, styling itself 'The Independent Democracy' to conceal its character and purposes, has formed an electioneering association in this city to circulate documents during the canvass. The National Era, the Abolition organ, is its medium of communication with the public, through which it denies the right of the Democracy to its party name, and claims it for the Abolition allies of the Whig party, who, on the approach of the election, style themselves 'Independent Democrats,' in order to concentrate the Anti-Slavery sentiment, so as to assail Democratic principles more effectually, and render more important service to Mr. Seward's Abolition

The Union is entirely too liberal in its epithets, and too sparing of its facts. Its zeal is commendable. We regret that we cannot also commend its fair dealing. Uncharitable people may say that they who impute bad motives to others-" some cunning arrangement or corrupt understanding"-may justly be suspected as being governed by impure motives themselves. The Union is evidently alarmed, and justly, too. It knows quite well, that the Convention which lately met at Baltimore. adopted new tests, upon which the Independent Democracy of the country cannot stand. Its Democracy is of the Compromise stamp, and consists in a supreme devotion to the be hests of the Slave Power.

The "Independent Democratic Association has no disposition "to conceal its character and purposes;" and although the "Association has published an address to the People, in which it repudiates the [Compromise] Democratic platform, and denounces the [Compromisel Democratic nominees, because their seniments accord with the platform," we apprehend the subscribers of the Union would think quite as well of it if it would publish the Address" of which it speaks, instead of denouncing it, as the offspring of "some cunning management or corrupt understanding."

The principles upon which the Association bases its action are such as commend themselves to the support of every independent Democrat, hence the assaults of the Union pon the organization which seeks to establish he ascendency of true Democratic principles, in their application to the Class Interest repre-sented by the holders of slave property, as well as to other special and partial interests, against which Democracy has warred and triumphed

The Union, while claiming to be the organ of the National Democracy, is in reality only sectional organ, and the sooner its true charocter becomes known, the better. It was to be expected that any movement having for its object the divorce of the Democracy from the ead and control of the Slave Power, should meet with its opposition.

"We go where Democratic principles lead that we cease to follow

This seems to be the position of the "Inde pendent Democratic Association," as indicated by their Address, which we published last week. It does not suit the views of the Compromise Democrats. Its organization is assailed by the Washington Union, the organ of the of orders for documents and speeches. We Compromise Democracy, as the result of "some note as particularly gratifying the fact that, unning arrangement or corrupt understand- notwithstanding the defection of the Barnburn ing," an assertion wholly gratuitous. Its opposition was expected, but not its misrepre-"This Abolition Whig party, styling its

The Independent Democracy, to conceal its character and purposes, has formed an electioneering association in this city, to circulate documents during the canvass." * * *
They 'style themselves Independent Democrats,' in order to concentrate the Anti-Slavery sentiment, so as to assail Democratic principles more effectually," &c.

The object of the "Independent Democrati Association" is not to "assail Democratic principles," but to establish them. Democracy, as understood by them, discounted falo Platform, as "reaching the full length, not of the desires of the Abolitionists, but of the political responsibilities of the North." It conthe pursuit of Happiness." We are aware could go further without conflict with the Con- that this kind of Democracy is not in accordance with the Compromise Democracy which the Union labors to make triumphant. We do not quarrel with it for not agreeing with the Independent Democracy in opinion, but we think justice should exact from it the fair procession formed, and addresses delivered. dissent from this view; but, while dissenting, dealing which it expects from others.

"General Pierce is a Northern man, and op posed, as he assuredly is, to all manner of anti-slavery agitation, and to every sort of interfer-

THE UNION ON GEN. PIERCE.

ence with slave property, and determined, as he has ever shown himself, to maintain the rights of the slaveholding States as secured by the Constitution, and to the full length that they are so secured, we have yet seen nothing indicate that he partakes in larger measure than every honest and patriotic Northern statesman should partake, in any 'sentiment' in relation to slavery, which may be supposed to be peculiar to the States in which slavery exists. One thing is very certain, however, that he makes no terms and holds no communion of sentiment' with abolitionists or agitators."

This agrees with the position of Gen. Pierce as given in the Era, and also in the "Address of the Independent Democratic Association It is "democratic" for the Union to define Gen. Pierce's position on the Slavery question: but if the Era or Independent Democrats presume to do it, they are laboring to secure the uccess of the Whig party! The Union had better try again. .

RECORD OF GENERAL PIERCE.

The Union says: "The article of the National Era proving

General Pierce's opposition to the conduct of the Abolitionists, was adopted by the Scott committee, published in pamphlet form, and thousands sent to the North and Northwest." Well, did not the Union adopt the same article, and publish it in its paper entitled The Campaign, and circulate it by thousands in the Southern States? The argument which will justify the Union will excuse the Whig com-

MARYLAND IN MOTION-MEETING IN BALTI-

A meeting of Free-Soilers was held at the Temple, Gay street, on Thursday evening last. E. B. CUNNINGHAM was called to the Chair. and Jacob Fussell, jun., chosen Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the National Convention of Free-Soilers, which is to assemble at Pittsburgh, on the 11th day of August next. to nominate a candidate of that party for the

Dr. Snodgrass then took the floor, and stated at length the design of the meeting, explaining the political feelings and principles of the Free Soil party, as understood by him. He concluded by offering the following preamble and resolution, which were read :

"Whereas the repugnant character of the platforms of the old political parties with which we, as individuals, have been wont to co-operate operation with them in the approaching Presidential election, instead, as we had hoped, of affording an opportunity to return to old a ciations, bearing our cherished principles with us, untainted by dangerous innovations, and untrammelled by slavish compromises; and whereas, under these regretful circumstances, we have no alternative, as honest and truth-seeking citizens, but that of dissent and protest against our 'ancient allies,' while seeking in other associations opportunities for promulga-ting and effectuating our own principles, which we are firmly persuaded are the principles of the Constisution, as well as of Truth and Hu-manity; and whereas we believe that the organization known as the 'Free Soil' party is the only one which holds out any encouraging

prospect of consistent action on our part for the future: therefore, be it solemnly "Resolved, That the National Convention mmoned to the city of Pittsburgh on the 11th day of August next, meets with our approval; and that, being desirous of having a voice in the conference there invoked, we point - as delegates thereto, with author to their number from such Marylanders as may attend the Convention in good faith."

The question was put on the adoption of the

Dr. Snodgrass moved that the blank in the resolution be filled with the following names: Wm. Gunnison, E. B. Cunningham, J. T. Austin. Dr. B. F. Marshall, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, and Lloyd N. Benson; which was unanimously adopted. The six gentlemen named are accordingly the Baltimore delegates to the Pitts

burgh Convention. Dr. Marston proposed the following additional resolutions, which were adopted by the

"Resolved, That we have no 'instructions' to give our delegates to the Pittsburgh Conven-tion, having confidence that they will see to the erection of such a platform, and the selection of such nominees to stand upon it, as will meet our desire of an opportunity to vote our own ballots, as we mean to do our own thinking and our own speaking, inscribed with the names of standard-bearers to whom we can consistently give our suffrages, as we cannot give them to candidates presenting a direct an-tagonism to what we consider truth and justice. "Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in other sections of Maryland, and of the other

slaveholding States, to convene meetings for the appointment of delegates to Pittsburgh, wherever practicable; and, where it is not practicable, that they attend individually, feelme.
"Resolved. That a Committee of Correspond

ence be appointed, with power to assemble a State Convention for the ratification of the Pittsburgh nominations, if they should consider circumstances as warranting such a step, or to do whatever else they may consider essential and practicable for the future spread and sus-"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the National Era for publication, and that a copy likewise be furnished to

The blank in the resolution providing for the Committee of Correspondence was filled with the names of Drs. Snodgrass and Marston, and Andrew Graham.

This movement, like that of the Kentucky Free-Soilers, is a cheering sign of the times. It should serve to stir the timid, the reluctant, and the lukewarm of our friends in the free States to renewed energy, both with respect to attending at Pittsburgh, and effective action subsequently, when the great battle of PRIN-CIPLE against Spoils shall have again marshalled the forces of Freedom against those of

THE PEOPLE AWAKE .- The Secretary of the Independent Democratic Association desires us to say that he has already received a number ers of New York, numerous indications show that the Independent Democrats of that State will not support the Compromise platform made at Baltimore, or the nominees who approve it. One of the candidates of the Free emocracy on the Van Buren electoral ticket in 1848, sends a large order for copies of Mr. Chase's Letter to Hon. B. F. Butler. Send on

THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL reprints "Green wood leaves from over the Sea," and credits "The New Era." This is all wrong. In the first place, credit is due to "The National Era" for articles copied from its columns, and in the second place, Miss CLARKE has secured a copyright for these letters according to law. We trust our brethren of the press will not infringe upon it.

Anniversary.—The 17th anniversary of the British Emancipation in the West India Islands will be celebrated at Toronto, Canada, on the [COPYRIGHT SECURED.]

EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM,

us, and visited the castle. The old castle of Nottingham, which figures so largely in history, occupied a grand site, and, judging from the outlines as they can now be traced, and by a gateway and lodge still standing, must have been a strong and noble feudal edifice. It was destroyed in Cromwell's time. The building standing, though in ruins, was built in 1679, in the dull, ugly style of that period; it has no pretension to the name of castle, and not even its lofty site, 133 feet above the meadows, nor ruin, nor ivy, can make it picturesque or venerable. The only interest attached to it is, that it was the residence of Queen Anne in her shadowed days, and was finally burned and demolished in the mobs of 1831, in a popular outbreak against the Duke of New-

a popular outbreak against the Duke of New-castle, for voting against the Reform Bill. But the old castle was a famous place. It was

built by William the Conqueror, on an immense rock, perforated with Druidical vaults, caverns, and long winding passages. It was a favorite place of residence, or visitation, and a stronghold of power with all the old English

Kings, and swarms with historical associations, and strange, dismal legends. Here Richard Cœur de Lion held his first council after his

Cour de Lion held his first council after his return from the Holy Land; here the cowardly King John often shut himself up, out of the way of his stern barons; here the voluptuous Queen Isabella held her court, and through those dark secret passages, leading from the meadows below, came her adventurous lover, Roger de Mortimer, to keep his perilous appointments; here he was taken by Edward the Third; here Henry the Fourth often came in the total here. Owen Glendower was impris-

Charles here planted his standard in 1642—an ominous storm blew it down that night; here he was brought, a prisoner, in 1646.

The view from the castle terrace is exceed-

ingly fine, comprising a vast extent of waving grain fields, and meadows, and wooded hills, beautified by silvery streams, sweet rural villages, picturesque old churches, and elegant

We were greatly pleased with our drive about the town, which has some fine churches

and a score of others more or less distinguished

were born in the shadow of "the great rock."

of the busy town, hard by the railway station

Lincoln is built on the rocky site of an old Roman city; and here, for the first time, I saw

ing its melodious thunder through the solemn

arches, and the choristers singing a beautiful

chip struck me as utterly unsuited to the splen-dor of old Catholic cathedrals. It has form

cold and tasteless. There is a dreary bareness, an incompleteness, about a vast cathedral

and despoiled of their fitting and legendary ac-cessories, I can easily understand this Pusayite reaction. Though it is undoubtedly in many

reaction. I nough it is understand, it is in some a directions a strike for power, it is in some a mere rebellion of taste. This sentimental passion for all things mediaval, from the illumina-

We returned to Nottingham in the evening

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

nays 62.

The several items of the bill and minor

The several items of the bill and minor amendments having been agreed to, the Committe rose, and the Chairman reported the bill agreed to; and the bill was passed under the operation of the previous question.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

the table, but the motion did not prevail-year

was passed.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Mr. Waish objected.

The House took up the bill granting to all chartered plank and rairoad companies the right of way through the public lands; which was not disposed of when the morning hour

expired.

The House went into a Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers

Mr. Seymour, of New York, explained the principles of the bill, which, be said, appropriated an amount little short of a million and a half of dollars, not equal to the amount of property destroyed on the Nothwestern lakes

poses to effect.

Mr. Stanly, gave notice that he intended to offer a substitute for the bill—being exactly

the same as that which was lost in the Senate on the last night of the former session of Con-

gress.

Debate ensued; when, without taking any question, the Committee rose, and the House

On motion of Mr. Hammend, the House took up the Senate resolution directing a survey and estimate of the cost of a canal basin at

the termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in Georgetown, D. C., and referred in

to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way to all rail, plank,

day.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentacky, having made a report from the Committee on Printing, for the settlement of the accounts of Thomas Ritchie,

The Committee, at three, took a rec

Several speeches were made after the recess on the bill pending, when the Honse adjourned at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

six o'clock.

adjourned.
Thursday, July 22.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

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silent thought, it may be of lonely wretchedhis ruined fortunes, and the desolated home of his fathers. Here surely his passionate heart often turned with a fond, vain yearning toward the "Hills of Annesley"—toward her GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA. June 23, 1852. My DEAR L-: To you, who have not yet My Dear L—: To you, who have not yet passed through the Byronic dispensation, I can as fittingly as willingly address the account of my pilgrimage to Newstead Abbey. But first, I must tell you of the visit to Nottingham Castle and Lincoln Cathedral. Friend Joseph Sturge kindly accompanied me, though his peculiar enthusiasms are not precisely feudal, baronial, or castellated, nor has he any particular liking for the "high places" of the church. We went first to Nottingham, where we were met by some friends, who drove round the town with us, and visited the castle. The old castle of Nottingham, which figures so largely in history occupied a grand site and judging

"who was his life, The ocean to the river of his thoughts." The ocean to the river of his thoughts."

I never before so deeply felt how passing mournful was the story of Byron's first and only love. That Mary Chaworth returned the passion of her young poet-lover, I have not a doubt; but, like the Montagues and Capulets, the houses of Chaworth and Byron were at feud. Mary had not the strength and truth of Juliet, and so they were parted—a separation by far more piteous for her, and more fatal to him, than death amid the full summer brightness of happy love. This, not Shakspeare's, was the true soul-tragedy. Might she not have taken the helm of his passion-tossed spirit, and guided it into deeper and calmer waters? Might she not have redeemed even his wayward and erring nature, by the divinity of a pure love and a steadfast faith? But it was not to be. Mary bestowed her hand upon a man, of whom little better can be said than that he ranked "among the most eminent sportsmen of the day"—lived, it is said, to weep wild tears over the words which have linked her name in sorrowful immortality with her lover's, and died in broken-heartedness, at last—while he, grown reckless, restless, and defant the very core of his heart turned to hitten last—while he, grown reckless, restless, and de-fiant, the very core of his heart turned to bitter ashes, forgetting his God, and distrusting and despising his brother, swept on his glorious, shameful, sorrowful, mad, and stormy career, till the shadows deepened, and the long night

The village of Hucknall is the most wretched little hamlet I have yet seen in England; and the small, mean, dilapidated old church above the vault of the Byron tamily has not

one venerable or picturesque feature.

The tablet raised to the memory of Byron. The tablet raised to the memory of Byron, by his sister Augusta, is plain, and so, in excellent taste. As I stood on that rude slab, in that dismal and mouldy old church, I was struck most painfully with the shameful unfitness of all the surroundings of his tomb, who loved beauty with a poet's intense passion—who was the soul of taste, refinement, and elegance! I could not believe that that grand head, with its clustering dark curls, those eyes of strange brightness, and lips of proud beauty—those fair, patrician hands, and that fiery and princely heart, were dust and darkness at my feet. Better would it have been to have laid him, where he willed to lie, by his faithful "Boatswain," in the vault at Newstead.

I have not spoken as fully of the Abbey and grounds of Newstead as I should have done, had I not believed you familiar with Washington Irving's charming account, and the notes Third; here Henry the Fourth often came in state, and here Owen Glendower was imprisoned. Richard the Third frequently held his court here, and here he first heard of the landing of Richmond in England; through that same old gateway he set forth for the march which closed on Bosworth Field. The First

ton Irving's charming account, and the notes of many other tourists. I must allow myself to say, however, that the restoration of the Abbey seems to me a miracle of good taste and artistic adaptation; that the building now is a artistic adaptation; that the building now is a rare combination of antique picturesqueness, with modern elegance, of cheerful home-comfort, with an almost monastic quiet and seclusion. Colonel Wildman was a schoolmate and friend of Byron, and lovingly, almost religiously, preserves every relic and remembrancer of the poet. and a goodly number of literary, scientific, and charitable institutions. We saw "Gallows Hill," where Robin Hood and Little John re-

leased Will Stukely, and hung "the proud sheriff" in his stead, and the house in which Henry Kirk White was born. Nottingham is peculiarly favored in being the natal dating-place of poets. Thomas Bailey, and his son, Philip "Festus" Bailey, Willian and Mary Howitt, Thomas Miller the "Basket Maker," he poet.
On our way back to Nottingham, a gentle man of our party told me that the carriage in which we were belonged to a son of Mary Chaworth. It seemed to me an odd little co-

incidence.

At Nottingham, I most reluctantly took leave of my kind new friends, (whom God love!) and came home to Edgbaston. On our way to Lincoln, we passed the residence of Sir Robert Peel, and the ruins of Newark Castle, which show oddly in the midst

London, June 25.

I left Birmingham yesterday, amid the brightness and freshness of one of the loveliest mornings I ever beheld, for an excursion to Kenilworth, with a small party of pleasant friends, consisting of two charming Quakeresses, with a world of unwritten poetry in their deep, quiet natures, and a sweet little girl, who flitted down among the ruins like a bird or a butterfly, enjoying their beauty and unconscious of their desolation.

The old castle of Kenilworth far surpassed my wildest imaginings in the grandeur of its

Roman city; and here, for the first time, I saw Roman arches, roads, and pavements.

The ruins of Lincoln Castle and of the Episcopal Palace are the finest I have yet seen; but everything sinks into insignificance beside the magnificent cathedral. This I will not attempt to describe—it is one of the things which you must see for yourself. We ascended to the top of the great tower. Oh, such a fearful "getting up stairs!" But the grand prespect from my wildest imaginings in the grandeur of its yet unleveled walls and towers, the loveliness of its surroundings, and the strong spell of its majestic and mournful memories. It was ting up stairs!" But the grand prospect from the summit well repaid us for our toil and loss enough to make one in love with ruin, and more than forgiving towards the spoiler. The air seemed now throbbing with the proud glory of Elizabeth, now heavy with sighs of poor Amy Robsart. As I lingered on the spot where stood the ancient gateway through which passed that memorable procession, the gorgeous Queen Bess, escorted by her handsome favorite, the magnificent Earl Leicester, and followed by her brilliant court and the bravest and proudest men of her realm—I could defy death and decay, long wasting years, desolating wars, and ivy-mantled ruins, to shut from my sight the life and splendor of that princely pageant. So with "that inward eye" could I gaze pityingly on sweet Amy, as she sat alone in Mervyn's tower, feeling her heart bleeding and fainting within her with wounded pride, and the agonized foreboding of her fond and fatal love. Oh, time, and death, and ruin, are remorseless levelers—the ivy whispers as mournfully of the crowned sovereign in the gateway as of the deserted wife in the tower; for both had weak woman-hearts, and both were deceived. rates or vicars, (I really cannot get "the hang" of these clerical titles and degrees,) and a little crowd of white-gowned boys, performing service in the chapel. We heard the organ rollanthem. But, beyond the solemnity of sound, the grandeur of noble music, the English worwithout poetry, ceremony without mystery. It is wanting in the ideal and picturesque; and so, to the outward eye at least, comparatively like this, without the warmth and glory spread abroad by pictures of saints and "the Virgin of Virgins," without the grace of sculpture, the promp of gorgeous priestly robes, the silvery wreaths of incense, the radiance of illuminated altars, and, above all, the presence of a kneeling crowd of fervent and humble worshippers. If we are to have a religion of form, let it be

the perfection of form, say many in these days; if we are to worship through the outward and visible, let at least our types and symbols be beautiful and harmonious! In a country of confiscated cathedrals and churches denuded had weak woman-nearly ceived.

After returning from Kenilworth, we spent some hours with kind friends at Coventry, where we visited St. Andrew's Church, St. Mary's Hall, and an old hospital, of which I was all fine antique and picturforget the name—all fine antique and picturesque structures, charmingly blackened by time, and in a delightful state of dilapidation. time, and in a delightful state of dilapidation. At the corner of one of the principal streets, a friend pointed up to the effigy of "Peeping Tom." You remember the legend—how the gentle Lady Godiva once interceded with her stern lord, that the people should be lightened of an oppressive tax; and how his lordship, who seems to have been an eccentric sort of a husband, would only grant the prayer of his fair dame, on condition that she would ride sion for all things mediæval, from the illumina-ted prayer-book of the noble lady to the Gothic red brick country house of the retired grocer— this rage for mouldy tapestry, injuriously un-comfortable chairs, and hideous old saints in stained glass, is a part of the same religious husband, would only grant the prayer of his fair dame, on condition that she would ride through the length and breadth of the town, attired simply and solely a la mode Paradisien, in her ladyship's golden and abundant hair; and how her ladyship, who was evidently a woman of spirit, consented to these hard conditions, and on a certain day went her charitable round, at a round gallop—first having made proclamation, commanding all her faithful people to shut closely their doors and windows for a specified time, and to retire to the innermost parts of their domicils—and how a certain idle fellow, daring, as his soubriquet betrays, to disobey this modest injunction, was struck with total blindness—and served him right! Mr. Sturge here left me with some kind friends, with whom I spent the night, and who in the morning accompanied me to Newstead.

I never can forget that morning. The air was soft and warm, though a fresh invigorating breeze was blowing, and clouds were drifting occasionally across the sun. We were in an open carriage and for once our winner faith. occasionally across the sun. We were in an open carriage, and, for once, our simple faith was rewarded, and we had no rain to dampen our enthusiasm. Our road led through a country which my friends pronounced bleak and dreary, but to my eyes it was beautiful for its neatness and greenness, its peculiarly English character, and for its wild, legendary associations—for it was the ground once haunted by Robin Hood and his "merrie men"—the old forest of Sherwood. In front of the gate, at the entrance of Newstead Park, stands

struck with total blindness—and served him right!

I am now about to take my plunge into the surging tide of London life. You must not look for any very clear transcript of my impressions till the first shock and bewilderment are past. Thus far, my head seems dizzied and my heart drunken with the very atmosphere of London, surcharged, as it seems, with the grandest, fearfulest, proudest, and mournfulest memories of our common race; for, I tell my English friends that the great far past is ours as well as theirs.

As ever, yours, Grace Greenwood. gate, at the entrance of Newstead Park, stands a grand old guardian-oak. Passing this, you enter a long, noble avenue of firs; then you come upon an open piece of ground, covered with wild fern—then upon some fine trees—then the lake—then the Abbey! This was to me both grander and more beautiful than I expected to find it. The larger part of the building has been wonderfully and completely restored by the present owner, Colonel Wildman; and the remaining ruins are of so light and graceful a character, and so richly clad with ity that they give a decorative rether. As ever, yours, GRACE GREENWOOD.

and and the remaining ruins are of so light and graceful a character, and so richly clad with ivy, that they give a decorative, rather than a desolate look to the whole.

An intelligent and really lady-like house-keeper showed us through the Abbey. First, we entered the grand drawing-room—as splendid apartment, hung with elegant pictures—among which I only saw with the eyes of my heart, Phillips's fine portrait of Byron, the real master of Newstead forever. In this room, the housekeeper took from a costly cabinet the famous and fearful skull wine-cup. I will not pause to describe all the beautiful and splendidly furnished show-rooms of the Abbey; those which interested me most were the breakfast-room, once used by Byron as a dining-room, and his own bed-room, which is kept precisely as he left it. This last is small, and simply furnished, hung with some views of Cambridge and an engraved likeness of Fox. From the window is one of the loveliest views imaginable, and one recognises at once the taste of the poet in the choice of his chamber. No guest ever occupies this room, except a younger brother of Calmal Will sends us a translation of the resolutions passed by a meeting of the German friends of American Liberty, held at the Chinese Museum on the 10th inst. Our crowded space prevents their appearance. The last resolution calls upon "all our fellow-citizens, without distinction of descent or nationality, to unite in the work of extending over the world the purpose so finely marked out for the United States in the opening words of the Constitution: 'to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure a universal and lasting tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general wel-fare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Middlesex district met at Lowell on Wednesday. After the usual preliminaries, Samuel Brainard, Esq., of Haverhill, was called to the

No guest ever occupies this room, except a younger brother of Colonel Wildman, who was Lord Byron's fag at Harrow, and holds that he has a right to the honor of sleeping in the muse-haunted chamber of his illustrious tyrant. chair.

Letters, breathing the right spirit, were read from T. W. Higginson, of Newburyport, and Hon. John G. Whittier, of Amesbury, amid

Strangely sorrowful, almost agonizingly regretful, were the thoughts which swept over my mind, wave after wave, and shook my heart like a tempest, as I stood in the place where the young poet passed many of his hours of

The reports were unanimously adopted.

Earnest and eloquent addresses followed, from Messrs. Wm. H. Brewster, Shubael P. Adams, Chauncey L. Knapp, Daniel Saunders, and other warm friends of the cause; when, with the heartiest enthusiasm for the cause, the vention adjourned.

We are allowed to publish the follow ing poem in advance of its publication in me soon to be issued in Boston, entitled "Songs for the People, or Freedom's Harp," containing pieces from some of our best Poets.

HOLD YOUR TONGUE.

BY G. W. LIGHT.

You have said that we shall no longer agitate. nean to agitate; now, what will you do about it There is no power in all the cravenhood of the century, that can put a stop to our agits

> Don't you feel the Union shake Hold your tongue: That the universe will split, If the devil slack his grasp, Though a joke, is awful wit! Hold your tongue: Hear your Master crack his whip!

Hold your tongue: With the meanest Yankee grease Smear the hinges of your knees, And in silence pray for peace. Hold your tongue.

Let the bloodhounds have their fill: Hold your tongue;
All your little conscience sell:
For the Union must be saved, If salvation come from hell! Hold your tongue.

Will the land of Pilgrim sires Hold its tongue?
Tyrant! dream your dream of lies!
We hurl back your words of scorn; All your insolonce despise! Hold your tongue!

Traitors, throwing down their arms, Hold their tongues; Cravens, on their knees, submit; But, the Eagle of the North Hold your tongue.

Do you talk of threatening clouds? Hold your tongue: For behind them Freedom's sun, Laughing at their thunder-tones, Hold your tongue.

Tyranny will yet, for shame, Hold its tongue,
And its clanking chains be still! But, as long as God shall reign, Freedom's trumpet never will Hold its tongue!

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to report the number of officers of the army and the navy remaining in and about Washington, and the duty performed by them connected with the public interests.

Mr. Walsh objected. Several petitions in favor of the Homestead Several petitions in favor of the Homestead bill were presented.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of merchants and others of New York, praying the recognition of the independence of Hayti.

Mr. James introduced his bill, amending the tariff laws, by requiring a home instead of a foreign valuation of imports.

A resolution authorizing the President to purchase Catlin's collection of Indian scenes, &c., was taken up, debated, and then laid on the table.

A bill granting land to Louisiana, to aid in

the construction of a railroad in that State, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill providing for the pay of the Surveyor General of California, for certain surveys made in that State, was taken up, and after a long bate postponed.
The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Wednesday, July 21.

Mr. Clarke presented a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for information relative to the operations of the Commission to run the Mexican boundary, which was adopted.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for copies of all correspondence with the State Department, on the subject of cheap postage; adopted.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the improvement and settlement of the emigrant route to (\$2,000,000) during the last year, for the lack of those very improvements which the bill proposes to effect.

nent and settlement of the emigrant route to Oregon.

Mr. Shields moved to take up the bill granting land to the several States for the support of the indigent insane; and the motion was re-jected—yeas 17, nays 23.

The Senate then took up the resolution from the House, setting the 16th of August for the

the House, setting the 16th of August for the adjournment of Congress.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Soulé, Dawson, Butler, Mason, Pratt, and Rusk, supported the 16th; Messrs. Hunter, Downs, and Borland, supported the 30th; and Messrs. Cass, Hamlin, Bell, Davis, Stockton, Clemens, Shields, and Gwin, opposed fixing any day till the appropriation bills should be received from the House.

ne House.

Mr. Smith moved to amend the resolution by striking out 16th and inserting 31st of August; which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays

A motion to lay the resolution on the table, A motion to lay the resolution on the table, and a motion to postpone it, were rejected, and then it was passed.

The Senate took up the bill concerning private land claims in California, and after some debate, it was found that there were but 19

embers present, and the Senate adjourned. THURSDAY, JULY 22.

After petitions and reports, Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution which was agreed to, calling for an estimate of the cost of a survey of the coast of California.

Mr. Borland moved, and the Senate took up the bill allowing additional school lands to the land States: after debate the bill are to the

and States; after debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of the St. Mary's; and Messrs. Pratt, Cass, and Smith, supported the bill. It was then postponed, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY, 23.

FRIDAY, JULY, 23.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy with amendments; and the bill being taken up, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Mason submitted resolutions requesting the President to communicate copies of all correspondence with England, since the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of October 20, 1818, touching the fisheries on the coasts of British North America. Also, whether he has ordered any of the United States naval forces to the seas adjacent to the British possessions, to protect the rights of

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The House took up the bill granting to Michigan the right of way and a donation of public lands, to aid in the construction of the Oakland and Ottowa railroad. It appropriates two hundred thousand acres for the purpose. On motion of Mr. Cable, it was laid upon the table—yeas 79, nays 67.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote, the morning hour expired.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the river and hanbor bill.

Messrs. Molony and Seymour, of New York. ted States naval forces to the seas adjacent to
the British possessions, to protect the rights of
American fishermen under such convention.
A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cass,
Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Toucey, Seward, and
Hamlin, supported the policy of sending a naval
force there for the protection of the Americans.
Messrs. Dawson, Pearce, and Adams, opposed all action in the matter until further information shall be received. The resolutions
were adopted, and the Senate adjourned. bor bill.

Messrs. Molony and Seymour, of New York, severally addressed the Committee in favor of the principles involved in the bill, claiming that the policy had its origin with Jefferson, and was adhered to from that early period in our history down to the present day.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, moved to strike out the clause appropriating the money out of the treasury, and to substitute a provision that each State shall levy tonnage duties for the improvements specified in the bill. This was voted down.

SATURDAY, JULY 24. The Senate did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, JULY 26. MONDAY, JULY 26.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating a large mass of papers containing information touching the business of the Mexican boundary commission.

After some debate, the communication was referred to a select committee of five Senators.

After some debate, the communication was referred to a select committee of five Senators.

Mr. Charlton, in behalf of his colleague, Mr. Dawson, moved that the Senate take up the bill from the House for the relief of the legal representatives of Gen. James C. Watson, of Georgia, compensating them for certain negroes taken by the Creek Indians during the Seminole war.

Mr. Sumner objected to the motion; the Senator from Ohio Mr. Chase who was now above the control of the contro

the following names, viz: Hon. Daniel Saunders, of Lawrence, Robert B. Caverly, Esq., of Lowell, and Samuel Brainard, Esq., of Haverhill.

The reports were unanimously adopted.
Earnest and eloquent addresses followed, from Messrs. Wm. H. Brewster, Shubael P. Adams, Chauncey L. Knapp, Daniel Saunders, and other warm friends of the cause; when, and other warm friends of the cause the cause that the following names, viz: Hon. Daniel Saunders against the revenue.

Mr. Clarks addressed to be heard.

Mr. Clarks addressed to be heard.

Mr. Clarks addressed to be heard.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected.

Mr. Duncan asked leave to introduce a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to reduce the duties on certain articles from duty.

Mr. Jones objected.

The House proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. Clarks addressed the Senate in defence. chandise, and more effectually to prevent frauds against the revenue.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected.

Mr. Duncan asked leave to introduce a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to exempt certain articles from duty.

Mr. Jones objected.

The House proceeded to consider the bill granting the right of way and lands to the Michigan, Oakland, and Ottowa Railroad Company—the question pending being on the mo-

Mr. Bartlett.
Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate in defence of Mr. Bartlett, against charges filed against him by Col. McClelland, and referred to in a speech on this subject by Mr. Weller. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Michigan, Oakland, and Ottowa Railroad Company—the question pending being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was yesterday rejected.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, but the motion did not prevail, and the subject was then postponed until Wednesday next.

The House also postponed until Wednesday week the bill declaring the Wheeling bridges over the Ohio to be lawful structures and for other nurposes.

Monday, July 19.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of Col. William F. Small, of Philadelphia, tendering the services of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the eastern portion of California, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Indian appropriation bill. other purposes.

The bill for the protection of the citizens on the frontiers, as returned from the Senate with amendments, occasioned much debate; and it was finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee on the river and harbor bill, when sundry amendments were offered and debated, but none of them agreed to; and at three o'clock the Committee of the Union, and again took up the indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, called the attention of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to a contract entered into with the Chickasaw Indians in 1794, and referred to an act of 1700; of which contract there is no

ose, and the House adjourned. act of 1799; of which contract there is no record to be produced, nor is it known whether it has expired or is still in force.

Mr. Fitch's amendment, appropriating \$110,000 to that portion of the Creek Indians MONDAY, JULY 26.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a joint resolu-tion providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon (through the Congressional Globe and Appendix,) free of postage. Mr. Fowler, under a suspension of the rules

who took part with the United States in the last war with Great Britain, of which he gave notice on a former day, was then taken up and notice on a former day, was then taken up and agreed to; as was also an appropriation to certain Cherokees, which could not be paid under the law as it now stands.

The amendment discussed on a former day, granting \$210,840 to the Menomonic Indians, to meet the difference between 1,600,000 acres of land, paid for by Mr. Medill, and the 3,223,000 acres, which it was understood at the time they possessed, was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 62. Mr. Fowler, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution, proposing to distribute among the new members such books as have been received by the members of the last four Congresses; and it was passed—yeas 87, nays The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill; but made no pro-

gress on the same.

The Committee rose at half-past 3 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate. Mr. Clarke resumed his speech on the Mexican Boundary Commission.

The House, in Committee of the Whole or the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting to all incorporated railroad and plank road companies the right of way through the public lands.

Mr. Jenkins moved that the bill be laid upon THE MONTREAL FIRE.—The Montreal Gathe table, but the motion an not prevan—yeas
68, nays 78.

The morning hour expired before the subject was disposed of.

The House went into Committee of the
Whole on the state of the Union, and took up cette estimates the total loss by the late fire at £300,000. This, added to the £200,000 lost by the fire of the 6th June, makes a total of about \$2,000,000, within a period of little more than one month. A meeting was held in New York the bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the present fiscal on Wednesday last, and a committee appointed year.
Mr. Olds, of Ohio, made a political speech
on the Democratic side, t) which
Mr. Bell, also of that State, replied. to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers. The Provincial Government has placed at the disposal of the "Relief Committee," £2,500, for the immediate wants of the sufferers by this Thus two hours were consumed in the dis-cussion of the principles and tactics of the two great calamity. great political parties.

The pending amendments were briefly debated, when the Committee rose, and the bill

The Illinois Whig State Convention met a Springfield on the 7th instant, and was duly organized. The following nominations were For Governor-Hon. E. B. Webb

For Lieut. Governor—Col. J. L. Morrison. For Secretary of State—Morris Buckley, sen. For Treasurer—Francis Arentz. For Auditor—Charles Betts.

Wm. Bibb (late Governor of Ohio) and Jos.

Gillespie were nominated Electors at large, by

VERMONT .- The following are the Whig and Compromise Democratic nominations for State officers in Vermont. The election takes place

on the first Tuesday in September: Whig—Governor, Erastus Fairbanks; Lieut. Governor, Wm. C. Kittridge; Treasurer, Geo. Compromise Democrat-Governor, John Robinson; Lieut. Governor, Jefferson P. Kid-

THE UNION CONVENTION at Milledgeville met July 15th. Fifty counties were represented by 115 delegates; A. H. Chappell, President. A proposition to nominate Daniel Webster for President, was voted down. On the next day the Convention split into two factions. Those who remained nominated a new electoral ticket for Pierce and King. The seceders (all Whigs) recommend that another Convention be called to meet at Macon the 7th of August. They suggest Daniel Webster for President, and Charles T. Jenkins, of Georgia, for Vice

"Senator Chase, of Ohio, announces his intention to support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Chase was one of the principal builders of the Buffalo platform."—Sparta (Ill.) Journal.

The Journal is mistaken. It will see, by Mr Chase's letter in this paper, that he does not support the Compromise nominees of the Baltinore Convention.

and macadamized roads through the public lands belonging to the United States, and pass-Mr. Rantoul offered a resolution, which was TOAST .- The subjoined toast was among adopted, calling upon the President of the Uni-ted States to furnish the House with such inthose offered at the Democratic Festival on the 5th of July, in Philadelphia: ted States to furnish the House with formation as may be in his possession, in relation to the difficulties on the British coast of North America, growing out of the fishing

"By Alexander Browne .- The Humbug of the Nineteenth Century—the sentiment that a law passed by Congress being a finality. Such principles might be advocated by a Republican like the Emperor of Russia, or a Democrat such as Louis Napoleon." North America, growing out of the limits rights in that quarter.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Printing, relative to repealing the contract system, and electing a public printer by each House, was postponed until next Thurs-

shend's district, in Ohio, are about to start a newspaper, called the "Independent Democrat." settlement of the accounts of Thomas Ritchie, for executing the printing of the last Congress, questions were raised as to the right of the committee to make a report upon a private claim. These were overruled, when

Mr. Stevens, of Pentsylvania, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the third of March next. This was disagreed to—yeas 64, mays 90.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed for three weeks.

[The resolution proposes to compensate Mr. Ritchie at the rate of one-half the prices of 1819 for printing, in lieu of the prices specified in his contract.]

The House resolved itself into Committee on the river and harbor bill, the debate on which is to be closed to-morrow afternoon.

The Committee, at three, took a recess till Its editors are to be Hon. P. Bliss, Probate Judge, and J. M. Vincent, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, of Lorain county.

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, has been appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Navy, in place of Hon. William A. Gra ham, resigned.

JOHN DAY, who was tried a second time for the murder of his wife in this city, was on Wednesday last found "guilty of manslaugh ter, and not guilty of murder." On Friday, he was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Apportionment of Representation.—Under the act of Congress, which was finally passed last week, the whole number of Representatives will be 234, distributed as follows, viz:

Maine 6, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, New York 33, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 25, Delaware 1, Marylannd 6, Ohio 21, South Carolina 6, Georgia 8, Florida 1, Alabama 7, Mississippi 5, Louisiana 4, Virginia 13, North Carolina 8, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 10, Missouri 7, Arkansas 2, Indiana 11, Illinois 9, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 3, Iowa 2, Texas 2, California 2. Total 234. The whole number of Presidential electors — adding the 62 Senators—will therefore be 296, making 149 necessary to a choice.

MRS. SIGISMUND ZSULAWOSKY, with her husband and three children, arrived in New York by the Humboldt on the 19th instant. Mrs. Z. is a sister of Kossuth.

FLORIDA.—The Whig State Convention of Florida, which met at Tallahassec on Wednes-day, the 16th instant, to take action in relation to the Presidency, &c., has declared in favor of Scott and Graham, and nominated George T. Ward for Governor.

down.

Mr. Caskie offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers, below the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, which was lost—yeas 62, nays 63.

Pending a debate on an amendment, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A slaveholder, writing from New Orleans to the New York Evening Post, declares that every word in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is quite true, and that the horrible pictures drawn of the treatment of the negroes of some estates, is not overdrawn.

DEATH.

Mr. Fowler, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to introduce bill amendatory of the soveral acts for the appraisement of imported mer-

AGITATION.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. Extract of a Letter dated Buffalo, New York,

July 15, 1852. "Enclosed I send \$2 for two new subscribers There are a few here who have not been swallowed up in the new alliance of Democratic Free-Soilers with Huukers on the pro-slavery platform. It is now evident that the Free Soil principles of the Barnburners originated in hatred of Gen. Cass. If a separate organization is not kept up, both parties will be hopelessly submerged beneath the dead sea of slavery. We shall be represented at Pittsburgh.

Extract of a Letter dated Decatur, Brown Co., Ohio, July 13, 1852. "Enclosed is \$5 for three new subscribers. The platforms of the old parties are such as to invite every friend of Freedom to renewed action.

J. S.".

Extract of a Letter dated Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., July 14, 1852.

"Both of the old parties, Whig and Democratic, have boldly arrayed themselves on the side of slavery. They have exposed, not only their hands, but their whole body in a state of nakedness, and yet they are not ashamed. Let the people arise in their majesty and chastise

Extract of a Letter dated Corning, New York July 17, 1852. "Enclosed you will find \$22.50, for which "Enclosed you will find \$22.50, for which you will please send the Era for the campaign to the following 30 names. As soon as I can get a little spare time I will look up more.

B. W. P."

Extract of a Letter dated near Wilmington, Delaware, 7th month 19th.

"Enclosed find \$9, for 12 copies of the Era for six months. The people are considerably dissatisfied with the nominations of the old parties. The subscribers of the Era are very much gratified at the noble position you as-

Extract of a Letter dated Cincinnati, July 7.

1852. "The action of the two old parties, as di played in their recent Conventions at Balti-more, must satisfy every National Reformer, that, so far as the great measures in regard to the distribution of the public lands to actual settlers is concerned, they have absolutely

settlers is concerned, they have absolutely nothing to hope from either.

"Such being the case, would it not be well for the Convention which meets at Pittsburgh in August next, to give the Land Reform measures a prominent place in their declaration of principles? If the Free Soil and Land Reform parties can be harmoniously united in the coming Convention, and in the nominations to be made by it we can present a front which may made by it, we can present a front which may well alarm the truckling leaders of the two old

Extract of a Letter dated Lee county, Iowa,

"Duty imposes on me the pleasing task of informing the readers of your excellent paper that the Anti-Slavery cause in the Southern part of this young but flourishing State is in a prosperous condition. Many honest and intelligent men here are rising up in defence of the pining bondsman; they are willing to brave the storm of opposition so that they may be the storm of opposition, so that they may be able to live in obedience to the Divine command, which says, 'Plead the cause of the poor

and needy."

"Such things are calculated to stimulate us to duty. I hope none of us will ever grow weary in well-doing."

Extract of a Letter dated Lyons, Iowa county, Michigan, July 12, 1852. Michigan, July 12, 1852.

"I enclose you \$8 for 14 copies of the Era.

A portion of the subscribers were obtained through the exertions of Judge R——, who has been an agent for the New York Eve. Post, and his efforts and influence will now be exerted for the Era. He abandons that paper for what he deems its lack of consistency, and will throw his influence in favor of a paper whose actions are in harmony with its principles. J. R. J." Extract of a Letter dated Chardon, Geauga Co.,

"The people are very much dissatisfied with the two Baltimore nominations. They are determined that they will have nothing to do with the sin of supporting slaveholders' nominations or platforms. There, is a deep-seated and determined feeling among the mass of the people, that cannot be controlled by politicians. It will burst forth and show that the Northern neonle cannot be trampled upon and insulted people cannot be trampled upon and insulted forever. The Reserve will be at Pittsburgh in a solid phalanx. This feeling must and will be respected.

J. F. A." be respected. Extract of a Letter dated Summerfield, Ohio

July 19, 1852.

"In this part of Ohio, there never was so mucl feeling, or so much determination to vote against pro-slavery candidates, as at present. Men of both the Whig and Democratic parties are denouncing the two platforms in the strongest manner, and not only the platforms, but the sycophants who urge the people to support

GEN. SCOTT has gone to Old Point Comfort for the benefit of his health.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM .- This is the title of new work, published by H. J. Meyer, 164 William street, New York, the object of which is to give beautiful steel plate engravings of the most beautiful and remarkable places and objects in the world, with interesting accounts of the same. It is published in numbers, half monthly, at 25 cents a number, each number containing four engravings and 25 to 30 pages of letter-press description of the same. The sec-ond part, now before us, contains plates of the London Exchange, the city of Constantine in Algeria, the Palace and Garden at St. Cloud, in Paris, and New York Bay.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A State Convention for Pennsylvania, of all the Frie of Freedom who believe in Political Action, will be held at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, August 10th, 1852, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of effecting a neral attendance from all parts of the State is reques WILLIAM F. CLARK.

JOHN S. MANN, RUSSELL ERRETT,

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL.

A New Volume commences with the present July num human body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is emphatically a Journal of Health, designed to be a complete Family Guide in all diseases.

Terms. — Only One Dollar a Year, in advance. Piease address, post pald, FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nasaus retet, New York.

A few brief Editorial Notices may be acceptable to those unacquainted with this Journal. We copy:

From the New York Tribune.

element of which it treats."

From the Fountain Journal.

"Every man, woman, and child, who loves health, who desires happiness, its direct result, who wants to 'live while it does live,' live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpee, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts." From the New York Evening Post.

"THE WATER CURE JOURNAL. - This is, unquestiona-sly, the most popular health Journal in the world." This Hydropathic Journal new enters upon its Four-This Hydropathic Journal new enters upon its conteenth Volume, with a circulation of Fifty Thousand Copies. The ablest medical writers are among its contributors, and all subjects relating to the Laws of Life, Health, and Happiness, may be found in its pages. Now is the time to subscribe.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.

Monthly—32 pages, \$1 per annum, in advance.

Bi-monthly and Menthly—(\$2 per annum, in advance.)

Siz Nos. of \$2 proges each, and six of \$6 each, making 768.

VOL. Ill commences July, 1861. This unique original journal treats of all subjects relating to man—presents new and well demonstrated systems of Phresology, Physicology, and Physiconomy—and surveys from a new point of view the great wonders of the age. The knowledge of man and the elevation of the race are its aims. Specimen numbers sent grafuitously. Address the editor, Dr. JOBEPH R. BUCHANAN, Cinclinati.

Vol. I, containing nine plates (one exhibiting the new system of Phresology) and 624 pages, will be sent by mail fet two dollars.

THE NATIONAL ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic Convention has made its nomination. This week the Whig Convention will announce its ticket. Early in August, it is stated, the National Free Soil Convention

will meet.
The National Era will keep its readers advised of the movements of Parties, their Principles, Purposes, and Prospects; and their Position, especially as relates to the Question of

tion, especially as relates to the Question of Slavery.

Persons subscribing for six months from the 1st of July, will receive the paper till the 1st of January, thus securing a full view of the entire Campaign, its results, and its bearings upon the preliminary movements in the next session of Congress.

Twelve copies of the paper will be sent for the six months for \$9—the person making up the club entitling himself to an extra copy; or, For the five months from July 1st to December 1st, covering the campaign and its results, twelve copies will be sent for \$7.50—the person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

extra copy.

The record of Mr. Pierce, which we publish this week, will be republished in the early part of next month, for the benefit of those subscribers who may commence on the first of July It shall be our aim to furnish impartially the important facts in relation to all the contendi Parties.

Will not our friends who regard the Era as qualified to spread correct political informa-tion and disseminate sound political sentiments, do what they can, by the formation of clubs and otherwise, to secure it still larger access to the public mind? We must rely upon their welldirected efforts. An uncompromising opponent of the Pro-Slavery policy of the old political organizations, it still expects to obtain a fair hearing from the liberal men who continue to support them, though under protest.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Copies of this work are for sale at the office of the National Era, on 7th street. Price—in paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.50; cloth, full gilt, \$2. Persons at a distance of not over 500 miles can have this work in paper covers mailed to them, free of postage, on addressing L. Clephane, at this office, and enclosing \$1 in money and 27 cents in post office stamps—over 500 miles the postage will be 54 cents.

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Bither of the following-named monthly Journals may be obtained of Fowlers & Wells, New York and Boston: THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelli-gence, amyly illustrated with Engravings. THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Herald of Re

forms: Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated. THE STUDENT, and Family Miscellany: Designed

ted with Engravings.

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER: Devoted to Phonography and Verbatim Reporting, with practical Instruction to Learners. Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM.

Edited by Charles A. Dana.

This periodical, published from the first of July semicities, public editices, and natural reemes, in every sone, and on every continent; accompanied by letter press descriptions, winch, while conveying the most accurate and trustworthy information, will seek to clothe the dry details of facts and figures with something of the vitality of nature, and to enable the reader, while be observed the historical and political phenomena to gain some insight into the causes from which they spring. Extensive and costly preparations have been misde to present in it the fullest collection of views, not only from every section of the United States, but from all parts of the Continent Fer above a year past, artists have been engaged in exploring the most romantic regions of this country, Canada, and Central, America, for the special beoefit of this work and its readers, and the engravers are now occupied on above a hundred views of North American -cenery alone, which in due time will be laid before our aubscribers, in addition to other engravings of European, Asiatic, African, and Australian, cites and land-coapes, illustrated by animated and interesting articles from the most popular writers. Twelve numbers will compose a volume. Each number will contain four steel engravings, executed in a high style of art, with about twenty pages of letter-press.

We put the work at the low price of \$3 the semi-annual volume, or 25 cents for a single number. All subscribers ipaying for vol. 1 in advance, with be estitled to receive, as a premium, the super blaite, engraved on steel, sise imperial folio, "Jack in Office," after the cell brated picture of F. Landsser, engraved by G. Metzeroth.

The publisher will supply Specimen Numbers grantings. Edited by Charles A. Dana.

Landseer, engraved by G. Metzeroth.

The publisher will supply Specimen Numbers gratultously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for oironisting the *Universism**. He will also supply clubs of two persons at \$5 half a year; of five persons at \$5 half a year; of five persons at \$10; and of a larger number at the same rates.

HEKMANN J. MEYER,

July 29.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

July 29.

No. 164 William street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We think the work will commend itself to the popular taste in this country, and find an extensive circulation.

New York Tribune.

It promises to be one of the cheapest, as well as one of the most valuable publications of the day.

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It will form one of the most beautiful and instructive works.—Detroit Adver.iser.

An admirable work of art, and worthy of universal patronage.—Monig-mery Journal.

One of the cheapest as well as most valuable publications of the day.—Northern Citizen.

The plan of this work is a good one, and deserves the patronage of every good friend of the arts.—Boston Courier.

It is as cheap as it is superbly excellent.

Springfield Republican.

One of the most useful and beautiful works ever issued

One of the most useful and beautiful works ever issued from the American press.—Union Lemocrat.

THE TRUE WESLEYAN,

A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal, A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal,
THE official organ of the Anti-Slavery Methodiss of
America, is published weekly, at No 9 Spruce street,
New York city, at \$150 per year. Now that the Christian Advocate, the great official of the Methodist Episcope Church, declares suaveholding a Scriptural duty—and the
Western Advocate, at Cincinnati, affirms that those who don't like a slaveholding church or discipline, will have to find elsewhere than in the M. E. Church "something more to their minds" the followers of John Wesley are recommended to subscribe to this out-spoken advocate of Wesleyan principles.
July 29 -7t
Kaitor and Tublisher.

"I had rather be right than be President." LIFE OF HENRY CLAY!! GEORGE H. DERBY & CO., BUFFALO,

HAVE nearly ready, and will publish in a few days, THE
LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES OF HENRY CLAY, AVE nearly ready, and will publish in a few days, THELIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of HENRY CLAY,
of Kentucky—the Orator, the Statesman, the Patrice, and
the Philanthropist—which work has been proparing for publication during the past year. It will be in one large and
elegant 12mo volume, of about 500 pages: by Epss Sargent
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of the book within the reach of every one, and to Agents,
Canvassers, &c., will give the most liberal discounts from
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July 29.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS,

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS, 154 Court street, two doors east of the Rever House, Boston.

House, Boston.

CHARLES H. MORSE has just opened a complete stock of ready made shirts and gents furnishing goods. Also, hats and caps, umbrellas, canes, fancy goods, &c. Shirts made to order

N. B. Weeds put on hats at short notice, and hats bleach-July 29. A. M. GANGEWER,

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C., Attorney and Agent, Washington Cay, D. C.,

A TFENDS to claims for Pansions, Bounty Land, Extra
Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.

References.— Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohic; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisie,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and A Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for Indians, Kentucky, and Massachusetts. Office on Third street, west of findin street, and opposite the Ohio Life and Trust Company's Bank.

References. — Hon. Simon Greenlesf, Hon. Joel Parker, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Charles Summer, (U. S. Sanator,) John W. Sullivan, Esq., George P. Sanger, Esq., Lynnam Mason, Esq., Boston, mass; Hon. Timothy Walker, Prof. B. D. Mussey, M. D., and Messrs. Hartwell & Hall, Ginein-March 25.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK AND Letter from Senator Chase, of Ohio, to Hon. F. Butler, of New York.

ble in history as a year of movement, of progress, of enfranchisement. In that year it was my fortune to be closely associated with you in political action. We were both members of the Convention of the Free Democracy which as-sembled at Buffalo; both members of the com-mittee which unanimously reported the resolu-tions which were unanimously adopted by the Convention as its platform; and both members of the committee designated by the Convention to advise Martin Van Buren of his nomination as the candidate of the Free Democracy, the Presidency of the United States.

the Presidency of the United States.

The grand object of that assemblage, declared by itself, was "the union of the people, under the banner of Free Democracy, in a solemn and final declaration of their independence of the slave power, and of their fixed determination to rescue the Federal Government from its tion to rescue the Federal Government from its control." The immediate and pressing neces-sity of the hour was the exclusion of slavery from the Territories acquired from Mexico; but it was clearly understood that this exclu-sion, if accomplished, would not be a final set-tlement of the controversy between slavery and freedom. It was seen, on the contrary, that the slave power, resulting from the unity and magnitude of the slave interest, and its firm establishment in nearly half the States, would still be able to control the National Governstill be able to control the National Government and proscribe its opponents through the action of national administrations, by its old policy of refusing support to any political party not prepared to acquiesce in its demands and giving support to that party which would most completely acquiesce. The Convention, therefore, did not confine itself to a simple declaration in favor of the prohibition of the extension of slavery into free territory, and the nomination of candidates hostile to such extension; but, while denying the right of interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State, resolved, nevertheless, that "it its of any State, resolved, nevertheless, that "it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the exist-ence or continuance of slavery, wherever that Government possesses constitutional power to legislate on the subject, and is thus responsible for its existence;" accepted "the issue tendered by the slave power;" and to its "demand for more slave States and more slave territory," gave "the calm but final answer, "no more slave States, and no slave Territory;" and declared that "the Government ought to and declared that "the Government ought to return to its original policy, which, as the history of the country clearly shows, was not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery." Having thus defined their position in respect to slavery, and having, also, unanimously agreed upon a platform of principles and measures embraciar allocations. form of principles and measures, embracing all the important political questions of the day the members of the Convention solemnly pledged themselves to each other and the country.

in this emphatic declaration : Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men, and under it will fight on and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our

I well remember the gratification and delight which you expressed upon the unanimous adoption of this platform by the committee, and when, as its chairman, you reported it to the Convention. The scene which then ensued will not soon fade from the memory of any who witnessed it. The vast multitude, animated by one impulse, literally shouted for joy. They seemed to feel that Democracy had, at length, broken the bonds of the slave power, and would henceforth have free course in its mission of enfranchisement and elevation, and that our country, guided by its maxims and penetrated rit, would exhibit to the world the example of a Government openly, fearlessly, and consistently in favor of freedom everywhere

in this great movement for human liberty first time proved. No sooner had it become evident that the war with Mexico must resul in vast accessions to the territory of the Repub iic, than, with signal unanimity, they joined in the demand for the exclusion of slavery from the new acquisitions. At first they were almost unanimous in this demand; but the proscriptive denunciations with which the slave interest assailed all the friends of prohibition, shook the resolution of many, and converted the forward zeal of some into cold indifference or open hostility. The Radical Democracy of New York, however, stood firm; and when, in New York, nowever, stood firm; and when, in 1847, the opponents of the Proviso, having obtained, as was alleged, by force and fraud, the control of the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, rejected a resolution in favor of that great measure, the Radical Democracy, assembled at Herkimer, inscribed the Proviso of Freedom on their banner, and rejected the syracuse Conventions of the Syracuse Conventions in nominations of the Syracuse Convention, innominations of the Syracuse Convention, in-suring thereby their rejection by the people. The members of the Legislature, which assem-bled the succeeding winter at Albany, repre-senting both divisions of the Democracy, united in a call for a State Convention to meet at Utica, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore National Convention, agreeably to the established usages of the party. A committee of the Syracuse Convention had already called another Convention, to meet at Albany, for the srme purpose. Both Conventions assembled and appointed delegates. The appointees of the regularly called Utica Convention were friends—those of the Albany Convention opponents—of the Proviso. Both sets of delegates attended at Baltimore. Some of the slave States, as usual, were represented by numerous delegations, vastly disproportioned to their electoral votes, and were unanimous in their hostility to the Proviso and its friends. The Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of the Utica, and in favor of the adadmission of the Utica, and in layor of the admission of the Albany delegates. The Convention rejected the report; and yet refusing to decide the question of right, resolved to admit both sets, thereby neutralizing the power of the regular delegation quite as effectually as if they had been excluded. Thus proscribed on account of their principles, the New York del egation refused to take seats in the Conven egation refused to take seats in the Convention, and, returning to their constituents, issued a call for a Convention of the New York Democracy, to assemble at Utica, on the 22d of June, 1848, for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing condition of political affairs, and naming candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The Convention assembled, and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, and MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York and HENRY DODGE, of Wisconsin, as candidates for President and Vice President, and issued an able address to the people in vindication of their position and action. In this address, the Convention, after declaring in the most explicit terms the devotion of the New York Democ-racy to the principles and recovered the

racy to the principles and measures of the Democracy of the Union, said:

"The head and front of our offending consists merely in this: we had simply declared that, while we would faithfully adhere to all the Compromises of the Constitution, and would maintain inviolate all the reserved rights would maintain inviolate all the reserved rights of the States, we were uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery, by any action of the Federal Government, into the territory of the United States, already or hereafter to be acquired, in which it does not exist; and that to this end we desired, and, so far as our efforts constitutionally directed could accomplish it, we designed, that the prohibition of slavery contained in the Ordinance of 1787—first proposed in 1784 by Thomas Jefferson—should be applied to these territories, so long as they should remain under the government of Congress. But, before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention, the slave power, in many of its conclaves, sat in judgment of these opinions, condemned them as heretical, denounced all who held them as apostates from the Democratic faith, and resolved to support no one for the Presidency or Vice Presidency who should adopt or favor them. It was to carry out these predeterminations, to give ef-

not wholly arrest, they stayed its progress. In their primary and other Conventions, through the press, and in the various other forms in which, in this quarter of the Union, the masses are wont to make known their sentiments and WASHINGTON, July 15, 1852. DEAR SIR: The year 1848 will be memor

are wont to make known their sentiments and wishes, the voices of the freemen of our State were lifted up, to warn, to encourage, and to rally the friends of freedom, the lovers of justice, and the supporters of the Constitution. Stifted at Syracuse, it pealed in trumpet-tones at Herkimer and Utica, and hat since been received from every hill-top in the State."

It was in this spirit of devotion to justice, freedom, and the Constitution, and with the noble purpose of bringing back the Government to the policy of Jefferson, that the nominations of the New York Democracy were made at Utica, in 1848.

dom, the Democracy of the State of New York

felt it their duty to intervene. They opposed themselves to the current; and if they could

nade at Utica, in 1848. made at Utica, in 1848.

Contemporaneously with the Utica Convention, the opponents of slavery extension and the slave power, in Ohio, assembled at Columbus; rejected the nominees of both the Whig and Democratic National Conventions, as un-

friendly to freedom, and summoned a National Convention, to meet at Buffalo on the 9th of August. A similar assemblage in Massachuetts concurred in that summons.

General DODGE, of Wisconsin, declined the

Utica nomination, and the New York Democracy determined not to supply the vacancy, but to unite with the National Convention at Buffalo, in presenting to the American People candidates representing their principles.

When the Convention assembled, it was found to be composed almost wholly of Democrats; of Liberty men, thoroughly Democratic

in their principles and views of public policy; and of Whigs, whose attachment to Whig measures had been overcome by their devotion to freedom, and their opposition to the encroachments of slavery and the usurpations of the slave power. The New York Democracy naturally took the lead.

PRESTON KING, a New York Democrat prominent in Congress and at Baltimore, was evening preceding the regular sitting of the Convention. In a short address, received with nanimous acclamation, he stated the princi oles which must form the basis of the politica organization in which they were about to unite. He was requested to embody those principles in resolutions, and present them to the Convention upon its opening the next day, as the accordingly drawn up by him and presented to the Convention. I insert them, that it may be distinctly seen what was the line of action,

n respect to slavery, recommended by the New York Democracy to the Buffalo Convention: "Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal overnment to relieve itself of all responsibility for the extension or continuance of slavery, wherever that Government possesses constitutional authority, and is responsible for its ex-

stence.
"Resolved, That the States, within which Slavery exists, are alone responsible for the continuance or existence of slavery within such States, and the Federal Government has neither responsibility nor constitutional authority to abolish or regulate slavery within the States.

"Resolved, That the true, and, in the judgment of this Convention the column as for meant of this Convention." nent of this Convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into the Cerritories now free, is to prohibit its exist-once in all such Territories by an act of Con-

These resolutions, unanimously approved b the Convention, were referred to the Committhe convention, were referred to the commit-tee on Resolutions, of which you were chair-man, and were embodied in the platform. I have already spoken of the harmony which characterized the labors of that committee; the nanimity with which they agreed upon the platform, and the unanimous enthusiasm with which the Convention, with one voice, ratified t. You have not forgotten its you will never

forget it.
That PLATFORM, thoroughly Democratic in its principles and measures, and cordially accepted by the New York Democracy, made it easy for the Convention to adopt the Utica nomination for the Presidency as their own, Nor shall I ever forget the honorable zeal although a large number of its members were ready committed to the s Hampshire Democrat, ever faithful to freedom, and then endeared to them the more by the haracteristic magnanimity with which he had placed the nomination which had been preriously conferred on him at the disposal of the

Convention.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, therefore, received MARTIN VAN BUREN, therefore, received the nomination for the Presidency, while CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, a grandson of the foremost and ablest champion of the Declaration of Independence, and a son of the most distinguished and indefatigable defender of the right of petition and the liberties of the people, received the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The first of these distinguished citizens, himself an unwavering Democrat, had been elevated to the highest political distinctions, both State and National, by the Democratic party; while the second, though hitherto in party connection a Whig, was a Whig of the Revolutionary stamp—of the school of Franklin and Jefferson—not of that modern school, marked by devotion to the Interests of Property rather

by devotion to the Interests of Property rather than to the rights of man.

It is enough to say of these nominations, and of the canvass which ensued, that by this action of the Independent Democracy, the prohibition of slavery in Oregon was secured, and bition of slavery in Oregon was secured, and the exclusion of slavery from the other territories was made the most prominent theme of political discussion, and both the other parties in the free States were compelled to declare themselves in favor of it; while the whole relations of the Federal Government to slavery were subjected to a thorough investigation, convincing multitudes that the best interests of the people, as well as the correct interpretation of the Constitution, demand the total divorce of the Federal Government from slavery. At the close of the canvass, it was found

ry. At the close of the canvass, it was found that three hundred thousand electors, nearly one-ninth of all the voters in the United States, one-ninth of all the voters in the United States, had enrolled themselves on the side of freedom. What, then, was to be done? No one seemed to think the contest over, and the time for disbanding arrived. On the contrary, the organization was everywhere maintained; and overtures for union and concert came from that

definishming arrived. On the contrary, the ordination was everywhere maintained; and office the contrary theory of the mental contrary. The ordination was everywhere maintained; and overtures for union and consect cannot and the contrary theory of the contrary. The contrary the contrary theory of the contrary theory of the contrary theory of the contrary theory of the contrary the contrary theory of the contrary theory of the contrary theory of the contrary theory of the contrary t

Immediately after this, both divisions of the party met in Mass Convention, at Syracuse. At this Convention a resolution on slavery was adopted, affirming the constitutional power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, but not recommending the exercise of the power in respect to the District, and only recommending its exercise in regard to the Territories "on occasions of attempts" to introduce slavery into them. The resolution further declared, that simple agreement in support of the ticket, and not concurrence, even in these views, was to be made the rence, even in these views, was to be made the pasis of the union. This was certainly a serious retrogression from the position taken at Buffalo, and, only two days before, at Utica; and yet the leaders of the Radical Democracy still assured the friends of freedom that all was safe, and that the entire Democracy of New York would advance to the impartial application of Democratic principles to all ques-tions, slavery included, and array its unbroken strength against the encroachments of slavery and the domination of the slave power. Many earnest opponents of slavery, relying on these assurances, gave to the united ticket, not a hes-itating and reluctant, but a cordial and vigor-

ous support.

What ground they had for such reliance will appear from declarations made at the Syracuse Mass Convention, and on other occaracuse sions, about the same time, by gentlemen who possessed their undivided confidence. Among these gentlemen, PRESTON KING

Among these gentlemen, FRESTON KINGs stood very prominent. His action in Congress, his course at Buffalo, his high repute for sincerity and integrity, had knit to him the affections of the Free Soil Democracy. He was formally called upon to address the Mass Convention, and among other things said. "The vention, and among other things said: "The great question before the American people now is, shall the interests of slavery, as a political power, predominate over the principles of free-dom in this country? There is no doubt that this is the prominent question before the country. * * * There is no doubt that the reason for not expressing such sentiments on this subject as are entertained, is the appre-hension that the slave States will be lost. There is no doubt that this mercenary consid

eration hinders many from speaking out what they think and feel. The object of this Convention is to unite the party, so that its action may be unanimous in Congress in favor of freedom. And that action must be unanimous. We must require that every member of Con-gress from the North shall stand firm upon this uestion. I believe that our Conventions at me and Utica were sincere and unanimou in the determination to sacrifice everything else except principle to procure a union, and equally unanimous in the determination not to equally unanimous in the determination not to sacrifice a particle of principle. I believe, and we believe, that nine-tenths of the Cass men agree with us on this question. If not, I should not desire this union; but, for certain reasons which are unknown to me, certain men who have had much influence with them are not here. Perhaps they do not agree with us, and do not desire this union. In the county in which I reside, there are many men belonging to a party which united their strength with ours last year, at Buffalo, in a way which ex-cited my admiration. They wished to see the

advancement of the principles of freedom, and showed no solicitude about the distribution of offices. Let us now be true to principle under this union, and they will go with us, and so will all honest and liberty-loving men; but the oment we abandon this principle they will quit, and I will quit with them." JOHN VAN BUREN, who had been regard-

ed as the Cœur de Lion of the Free Democra-cy, and whose beld voice for freedom had rung throughout the land like a trumpet call, eve rywhere arousing enthusiasm, and everywhere inspiring determination, also addressed this Mass Convention. After declaring, in strong terms, his unaltered convictions on the subject of slavery, and the existing necessity for speech and action, he said: "I have had occasion to say, heretofore, that I would not support any man for the Presidency who does not believe slavery to be an unmitigated evil, and who will not use all the power which the Constitution and laws may place in his hands for its overthrow I would give notice now that the g eral judgment of the people of this State is, that they cannot and will not swerve from this

position; and as for me, I shall live and die by it. This committee have not reported that as a resolution, and have therefore fallen far short of what I want said; but, nevertheless, they do say something."
The speech to which Mr. Van Buren referred

The speech to which Mr. Van Buren referred was delivered at Cleveland, on the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787; just one month previous to the assembling of the Mass Convention at Syracuse. In that speech he had thus defined his position:

"When I have heard it said that no slave-

holder shall be President of the United States, I have dissented. Washington was a slave-holder; so was Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. When a slaveholder like them shall sustain our When a slaveholder like them shall sustain our principles, he can bring to our aid a class of men no other man can reach; therefore, I do not think it proper to take such a position. I am, however, the unmitigated enemy of slavery, and would have it abolished without delay. I say, therefore, for myself—and I wish lay. I say, therefore, for myself alone to be understood as speaking for myself alone—that, let what will come, I shall, under no necessity whatever, support any man for President, who does not believe slavery to be an unmixed curse, and who will not, by virtue of his rule—which made a nomination impossible office, use all constitutional power to abolish it. But I ask, by what mode are we to reach the object in view? The answer is plain. By going back directly to that adopted and pursued by the immortal founders of our Government. It is comprised briefly in this. No more slave I have no word to utter in disparagement of the control of the united States. States—no more slave Territories—the withdrawal of the support of the Federal Government from slavery, and the abolition of it wherever it can be reached by constitutional means. I know very well we have no power to touch it within the States where it now exists; but, even there, we can surround it by free States, whose action and averaged in the states where it now exists; but, even there, we can surround it by free States, whose action and averaged in the states where it now exists; but, even there, we can surround it by free States, whose action and averaged in the states where it now exists; but, even there, we can surround it by free States, whose action and averaged in the states where it now exists; but, even there, we can surround it by free States.

Against Compromise, that insidious enemy of liberty, he thus emphatically warned his hear-

These assurances prevailed, and the united ticket was agreed to.

Immediately after this, both divisions of the guished statesman to say, that those measures, or bills now known as the Compromise measures. It is due to the memory of that distinguished statesman to say, that those measures, as sketched in the resolutions submitted by him to the Senate, though they did not yield a single demand of the Free Soil Democrats, were yet much less the projects in their character than yet much less obnoxious in their character than they finally became, through the alterations by which it was sought to recommend them to slave State Senators. But it is due to truth, further to say, that not a single amendment was made in any one of the Compromise bills, designed to make them more acceptable to the opponents of slavery. Every change was against liberty.

The admission of California into the Union

against the introduction of slavery, except through the act of the State itself; and the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia relieved the city of Washington of Columbia relieved the city of Washington of the slave pens which had disgraced us; though it continued to slavery itself, and to the ordi-nary traffic in human beings within the Dis-trict, the full protection of national legislation. The other acts, which converted a vast district of free territory into slave soil; assumed five millions of the Texan State debt; undertook, without any constitutional warrant, to bind future Congresses to admit slave States out of New Mexico and Utah, should the inhabitants allow slavery; and, in plain violation of the Constitution, in derogation of State rights, and in disregard of the common principles of justice and humanity, attempted to degrade the freemen of the North and West into the slaveeatchers of the General Government, were all tterly repugnant to the principles of Radical Democracy. To approve of any of these acts, or to acquiesce in any of them—except the act providing for the settlement of the Texan providing for the settlement of the lexan boundary, and the payment of the Texan debt, which was in its nature irrepealable—seemed impossible for Democrats who had pledged their faith to freedom at Buffalo and Utica.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of New York met in Convention at Syracuse, on the 10th of September, while the Compromise Congress was yet in session. A united ticket for State officers was again nominated; but the resolutions uttered no condemnation of obnoxious measures of the Compromise, which the Free Soil Demorrats in Congress had perseveringly opposed; urged no action against na-tionalized slavery; alled even to recommend the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law—more odious and more irreconcilable with Democratic ideas than the Alien and Selition laws; but "congratulated the country upon the passage of the Compromise measures, styled by the Convention "the recent settlement, by Congress, of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these States!" Concurrence in this action by the Radical Democracy was a virtual abandonment of the positions maintained at Rome and Utica, and even of the lower ground taken by the Mass

Convention at Syracuse.

Disregard of the claims of freedom, far les marked than this, had occasioned the Herkimer movement of 1847. Now, however, acquiescence was judged expedient by those dis-tinguished citizens who possessed their confi-dence, and again the Free Soil Democrats, with visible reluctance on the part of many, sus-tained the nominations of the Convention.

The same convenional action, followed b the same asquiescence, was repeated in 1851. Still the Free Soil Democracy of New York was uncommitted to the support of national candidates nominated upon any other than the national Democratic platform of 1840, 1844, and 1848, which platform referred to slavery only in a single resolution, which had generally been construed by the New York Free Soil Democrats, as discontenancing not constitu-tional opposition to nationalized slavery, but unconstitutional interference by Congress with

slavery in the States Under these circumstances, the Baltimore Convention assembled in May last. As in 1848. so in 1852, slaveholding Conventions had de clared in advance their determination to sup port no candidates, nominated or not nom nated by the National Convention, entertaining those views of slavery which the Radical Democracy of New York had repeatedly avowed; which were cherished as sound and tional by a large proportion of the free State Democracy, and which had been solemnly pro-claimed as the convictions of the whole Democracy of Ohio, by each successive Convention, from 1848 to 1852, inclusive. All Demo-cratic statesmen who would not take the test oath of allegiance to slavery were proscribed as inadmissible candidates, even for nomina-tion. As in 1848, to in 1852, many of the slave States were represented by numerous delega-tions, whose united clamors, upon all questions not taken by States, were able to drown the voices of the delegations of the free States, generally equal only in number to their electoral votes. These numerous delegations were appointed and attended in open disregard of the recommendation of the National Convention of 1848, that the Democracy of each State

hemence and pertinacity, that the proposition was finally abandoned, and the inequality again submitted to. The Convention thus constitu-

ventions may affirm.

The record of General PIERCE, as a Repre ventions may affirm.

The record of General PIERCE, as a Representative and Senator in Congress, presents him as the denier of reference and consideration to the petitions of the people against nationalized slavery, and as the supporter of the extreme resolutions of Mr. Calhoun in favor of slavery. No public record, within my knowledge, indicates his position during those years following his return from Mexico, when the New Hampshire Democracy took ground against territorial slavery and nationalized slavery in this District. In his recent letter, accepting the nomination of the Compromise Democratic Convention, however, after declaring with what "pride and gratitude" he should cherish the recollection of the fact that "the voice which first pronounced" for him, "and pronounced alone," came from Virginia, he proceeds to say:

"I accept the nomination, upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because it is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can safely say that there has been no word or act of my life in conflict."

The whole political life of WILLIAM R. KING, the nominee for Vice President, has been marked by hostility to the principles of the Free Soil Democracy.

With FRANKLIN PLERCE he opposed the

and carry his property of every description with him?"

with him?"

On another occasion he said:
"I believe that whenever a Territorial Government is established, if persons holding slaves think proper to go there with them, this Government is bound to protect them till the period arrives when the population is sufficient for the formation." he formation of a State Constitution. On another occasion he said:

"Are we not protected in our property if we choose to go there? I hold that we are, and that the Territorial Legislature has no power whatever to pass any law which destroys that description of property in that Territory. They are bound, on the other hand, to pass laws for the protection of property, of whatever descrip-tion. * * * Sir, I have no apprehension of the force of Mexican law; and if I chose to remove with my property into that Territory, I would not be deterred one moment by the apprehension of any such law."

In his letter accepting the nomination of the Convention, he thus declares his present position.

"The platform, as laid down by the Convention, meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content, not

only to stand upon it, but, on all occasions, to defend it." Now, what is the platform thus endorsed by these eminent citizens? There has been little or no controversy, of late, in the ranks of the Democracy, except on the subject of slavery. In regard to this subject, radical differences

The opponents of nationalized slavery and slavery extension were willing to unite with their brethren, who disagreed with them on these questions, upon a platform which should leave these matters of difference open to discussion, without prejudice to either side, and in support of a ticket so constituted as to afford a guarantee that the influence of the Adminisration, should the nominees be elected, would not be brought to bear against either side. Honorable men, having a common attachment to Democratic principles and policy, and sin-cere in the maintenance of Free Soil principles or of the Compromises, could not, it would seem, without a sacrifice of self-respect, act to-gether upon any other ground. But the maintainers of the Compromises and the supporters of slavery were not content to unite with their Democratic brethren upon these terms. They demanded an endorsement of the Compromise and a distinct pledge against Free Soil speech and action. Hence all the interest felt in the platform converged upon the resolutions relating to slavery; and, in the present condition of the public mind, these resolutions may be said to constitute the platform. They are as fol-

lows:
"Resolved, That Congress has no power. under the Constitution, to interfere with o control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Consti-tution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfer with questions of slavery, or to take incipien steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an in evitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and per manency of the Union, and ought not to h countenanced by any friend of our political in

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolution overs and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, set-tled by the last Congress, 'the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor' included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will

resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, ander whatever shape or color the attempt may

of the Compromise Democrats. They repudiate the construction placed by the New York Democracy upon the slavery resolution of the original Baltimore platform, and pledge the entire Democracy to the support of the Compro-mises; to the perpetual maintenance and exe-cution of the Fugitive Slave Law; and to re-sistance to all discussion of slavery, in Congress or out of Congress, under whatever shape or

No two persons, probably, contributed more than the nominees of the Convention, to place the Democratic party in its present attitude. Gen. PIERCE, in behalf of Northern Compromise Democrats, thus wrote to Major LALLY at Baltimore, immediately before the sitting of

the Convention:
"The sentiment of no one State is to be garded on this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and upon what we believe to be the ground of constitutional right, we should, of course, desire the approval of the Democracy of the country. What I wish to say to you is this: if the Compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the Constitution will be trampled in the dust. * * If we of the North, who have stood by the consti-tutional rights of the South, are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of Democracy and of the Union must sink to-

Months before this, Mr. KING, in his letter o C. H. Donaldson—that noted man of straw had thus strongly expressed his feelings in re-gard to Free Soil Democrats, and the necessi-ty of repudiating all political connection with

"So long as a large portion of the former Democracy of the North lend themselves to the advocacy of Free Soil doctrines, and make common cause with the infamous agitators and Abolitionists, no portion of the Southern Democracy will ever be found acting in concert with them. All our troubles have arisen from the extraordinary conduct of those professing Democrats in whom the Democracy once reposed unbounded confidence, and felt delighter honor. But for their base abandonment of principle, Abolitionism would have still been confined to a portion of the Whig party, and a small squad of ignorant fanatics."

This statement presents the question: Can those Democrats who united at Buffalo in a those Democrats who united at Buffalo in a solemn declaration of their independence of the slave power, and of perpetual opposition to slavery extension and nationalized slavery, or those who, perceiving the entire harmony of this declaration with the great principles of Democracy, have since declared their concurrence in it now support the property of the statement of the stat ence in it, now support the nominees of the

Baltimore Compromise Convention?
It cannot be denied that the slavery resolutions of the Convention's platform are utterly irreconcilable with this declaration. The candidates represent the platform, and especially the slavery resolutions. To their influence of the convention of th ence and action the course of the Convention, in the adoption of these resolutions, must, in no small degree, be ascribed. It is not easy to see how any man, whether Radical or Hunker, Free Soil or Pro-Slavery, in view of these facts, can hesitate as to the proper answer to be given to the question just asked. To me it seems that consistency, honor, self-respect, fidelity to engagements—indeed, all obligations, moral and political—bind Free Soil Democrats to vithhold their support from these nominations

and political—bind Free Soil Democrats to withhold their support from these nominations. And yet I am aware that not a few prominent individuals, deeply engaged to the Free Soil Democracy, and among them the three distinguished New York Democrats, whose declarations I have quoted in a former part of this letter, have announced their purpose to support the Compromise candidates. I am aware, too, that with two or three unhappily distinguished exceptions, the Free Soil Democrats who take this course declare themselves as much as ever opposed to nationalized slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, and as ready as ever, whether as private citizens or as Representatives, to speak and vote against both.

I entertain a very high personal respect for these gentlemen. I followed their lead, cheerfully and zealously, until, in 1850, they acquiesed in the Syracuse resolution congratulating the country upon the passage of the Compromise measures. Notwithstanding this, I still hoped and believed that, upon the occurrence of a crisis like the present, the Democrats of New York would again "feel it their duty to intervene"—that "the voices of her freemen" would be again "lifted up to warn, to encour-

age, and to rally the friends of freedom, the lovers of justice, and the supporters of the Constitution;" that it would again "peal, in trumpet-tones, at Herkimer and Utica," and e re-echoed from "every hill-top in the State. Thousands share with me the keen regrets occasioned by the disappointment of this hope. Thousands—and among them not a few New York Democrats—while they will not question the motives or the fidelity to their own convictions of those who take a different view, fail

to see either the propriety or prudence of sup-porting the Compromise Ticket, and thus giv-ing the highest possible sanction, even while in words rejecting it, to the Compromise Plat-If it be not yet too late, I would respectfully ask these gentlemen themselves, what they ex-pect to gain for Freedom or Free Soil Democracy by supporting the Compromise Ticket?

Is it that Free Soil Democrats will share it the patronage or influence the action of the Administration, in the event of success? This expectation must rest upon one of two suppostions: either that Free Soil Democrats will forego the assertion of their principles, in which case Freedom would gain nothing, but lose much; or that General PIERCE, notwithstanding the platform and his present position, will

give prominent stations to men whose actions will endanger that very slave interest which he

is expected specially to guard, in which case the supporters of that interest will have just cause to complain. Is either of these supposi-tions likely to be realized? Is it that the extension of slavery will headed on the checked, or the removal of nationalized slavery checked, or the removal of nationalized slavery secured? Every one knows that the leading idea of the platform, fully endorsed by the can-didates, is the indefinite perpetuation of slavery at the national capital, with all the reproach it brings upon our institutions and Government and the permanent maintenance, as irrepeal able, of the Fugitive Slave Act, marked as it i by the most unwarrantable invasion of the rights of the States and the liberties of indi-viduals. It is well known, also, that persistent efforts are now being made to introduce slavers into California, either by an alteration of t Constitution, or by a division of the State and the establishment of a Territorial Government in the southern part; to convert Utah and New Mexico into slaveholding Territories, with a view to the creation of slave States; and to extend slavery by insular or continental acquisitions, in which the system now exists or may be established. To none of these projects can any effectual opposition be expected from the Administration of the Compromise Nominees,

Is it that the other great interests of Free dom and Progress will be promoted? What word does the platform contain in favor of constitutional improvement of Rivers and Harbors, so important to the progress of the West, and to which the Free Democracy pledged its sup-port at Buffalo? What word in favor of Land Reform, so important to the settlement of the public domain, and so beneficent to the strugling masses of our native population, and the emigration which presses upon us from the Old World? What word in favor of any action or declaration by our Government, in favor of the nations of Europe contending for freedom against despots? No State has more uniform-ly and steadily opposed all these measures of Progress and Reform and Freedom, than that which "pronounced first and pronounced alone" for General PIERCE at Baltimore. Nor is there any vote or act of his, so far as I am aware, which does not justify its preference.

Is it that Free Soil Democrats expect that, whatever may be the result of the pending election, the cause of Freedom will still survive? that the principles of living Democracy will still inspire determination to maintain right and resist wrong? that, at length, the slave power, with all the oppression and injus-tice it upholds, and with all its ostracism, social and political, of earnest friends to liberty, will be overthrown? and that our National Government will become what our fathers designed it

be, a free Government in fact as well name, with all its influence actively and per-petually on the side of freedom at home and throughout the world? This expectation will not, I hope, be disappointed; but, if fulfilled, it will not be through but in spite of such action as that of the Baltimore Compromise Convention. The support of its nominees, I am firmly convinced, will not hasten but retard its fulfil-

I have thus stated frankly, but with entire respect for those who differ from me, the reasons which convince me that Free Soil Democrats cannot, without marked inconsistency, support the nominees of the Compromise Dehappened that we were co-laborers in the preparation of the platform promulgated by the Buffalo Convention, and afterwards closely connected in our relations to the Convention and its nominees; because, also, we both prefess the same Democratic faith, and desire the success of the same Democratic measures. I know not what your judgment will be after the persual of this letter. For myself, I confess that it is with the deepest regret that I find myself comwith the deepest regret that I and myself com-pelled to separate in action, at this or any time, from any portion of the Democratic par-ty of the country, and especially from those New York Democrats with whom it has been my pride and pleasure, hitherto, to act. Had a liberal and tolerant spirit prevailed in the Baltimore Convention; had no new tests, incompatible with Democratic principles, been imposed; had the nominees represented that spirit, and the ideas of reform, progress, liberty, and economy, embodied in the original plat-form, no division need have occurred. The

Convention is responsible for the division.

The Convention, which organized a Compromise Democracy upon new tests, created the necessity for a Radical and Independent Democracy.

I am ready to submit to the judgment of candid Compromise Democracy themselves whether did Compromise Democrats themselves, whether any honorable course remains for those who think as I do, and mean to act as they think, other than independent action? Let even those Free Soil Democrats, who propose to vote the Compromise Ticket, say whether we, who refuse so to vote, do anything more than carry out their own declarations and adhere to their

own principles?

May it not be hoped that there yet remain many thousands of Democrats in New York who will prefer to act with the INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY, openly and avowedly on the side of liberty and progress, rather than with a COMPROMISE DEMOCRACY, intolerant like of the claims and the friends of freedom I remain, with the highest respect and regard

yours, truly, Hon. B. F. Butler.

SOLDIERS CLAIMS. AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soliders of the Mexican war or their heirs, as have filed claims to bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will de will to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 16,000 such claims on file in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorised to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

12 Suspended claims under act of September 28, 1880 also successfully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged in any case unless land is procured. Address Sept. 25. A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT between Philadelphis and Pittaburg—time reduced to twenty-four hours. On and after the 1st of December next, passengers will be carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, between Philadelphia and Pittaburg, in twenty-four hours, with only twenty-eight miles of staging over an excelent Turnpike Fare, 311.

This is the shortest and best route between the Great West and the Atlantic sities, and the accummodations are in all respects of the bitwest character.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

IS the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Bra. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by earriers at \$2.75 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agents and clabs furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited.

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May 1. LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

G W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Post Office Bull
A ings, St. Louis, Missouri.
Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for—
Commissioner of Deeds, Deeds,

PATENT AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been many years engaged in building and using all kinds of machinery, is now employed as solicitor of patents in this city. Intimate knowledge of mechanical operations enables him to understand inventions, to describe and specify patent claims much more readily than lawyers who have formerly done this business. Models forwarded to the subscriber will be duly attended to. Drawings, specifications &c., will be made and patents procured. Models must be marked with the inventor's name. Freight of models and letter postage must be prepaid for cheapness. Those writing from a distance should give their town, county, and State.

AZA ARNOLD, Patent Agent.

Washington, D. C., lat month 29th, 1852—6m

A. Alwold refers by permission to his Excellency P.

A. Arwold refers by permission to his Excellency P. Alien, Governor of Rhode Island; Edward W. Lawton, Col. of Cus., Newport, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate; Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE-BOROUGH, VERMONT.

THE proprietor, Dr. R. WESSELHOEFT, begate inform the public that he has recovered from his severe sickness, and is able sgain to attend to his professional duties. Former and new patients, therefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cases. They will also find pleasant and comfortable accommodations, both for themselves and friends, but will please to remember that the setablishment is intended for the cure of diseases by means of water, and not for a hotel at a fashionable watering place. Yet to the lover of nature and a quiet aummer residence thas house has many attractions besides its water cure, for Nature has indeed been lavish of her gifts on the town, and the walks and drives in the vicinity. March 18. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL-

VANIA.

VANIA.

THE third annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 13th, 1852, and continue four and a half months.

Joseph S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. N. R. Moseley, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. Abraham Livezey, M. D., Professor of Practice of Med-

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

Poxicology.
Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medall Jurisprudence.
E. C. Kolfe, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
Degrees will be conferred and diplomas granted to the
uncessful candidates, as soon as practicable after the close
of the course of Lectures.

FEES FEES

Matriculation fee (paid only once) - \$5 00
To saon Frofessor - 10.00
Practical Austomy - 7.00
Graduation fee 20.00
For further information, apply personally or by letter (post paid) to DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.,
June 17. Dean of the Faculty, 229 A: oh street, Phila.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure re hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare now papers, and obtain patents in all eases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five doliars) a clear statement of their dase, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a patent therefor, (chould it prove to be new.) will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

ICT Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission to Hon. H. Ellsworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past seven years.

MARLBORGY HOUTEL. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No.

1 229 Washington street, Boston. G. W. JENKS.

March 21—1ye

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

THIS establishment, founded in 1849, is situated near the village of South Orange, Essex county, Nsw Jerssy, five miles from Newark, and fourteen miles from the city of New York, on the line of the Morris and Essex railway, which passengers are landed at the Station House of the establishment, a few minutes' wait from the dowr.

The location is upon the southeastern slope of the Orange mountain, commanding a view of one of the loveliest valleys and two of the prettiest villages in Eastern New Jersy. On the east and northwest it is sheltered by mountains from the sea air and cold winter winds.

All the requisites for such an establishment are here found, viz: pure mountain spring water, beautiful and retired walks through the woods and upon the mountains for several miles in extent, and shielded from the winds in winter and the sun in summer; springs and streams along the various paths, and picturesque seenery.

In the ravine, immediately in the rear of the institution, flows a beautiful brook. Upon the margin of this stream, which descends in a rapid succession of cascades, are the out-door baths, a great variety of which have been provided. Among these are found the rising and falling douche, the rouning and risins sits baths, the running foot-bath, the plunge and wave baths.

In the grove, a few rode from the institution, a canacious. ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

plungs and visins site-oates, the running root-oath, the plungs and wave baths. In the grove, a few rods from the institution, a capacious swimming-bath has been obtained by damming the moun-tain stream. For this a pleasant sereen is formed by a light awning curtained to the surface of the pond, affording ladies and children at all times ample opportunity for gair-

by 51 feet, with p axxss, making in all 230 feet of sheltered promenade, have been added. Besides the large number of new, sweet, and well-ventilated chambers thus obtained, a beautiful drhing hall 30 by 50 feet, and 14 feet ceiling and a reading-room, and a well-awanged lady's bath room, have been added.

These increased facilities will enable the institution beautiful drhing the control of the second of the feet of the water-after to receive, and comfortably provide for, upwards of one hundred Cure-Guests.

The establishment is admirably adapted for the water-ure practice in winter, (which for many diseases is the most ravorable period of the year, being litted up in a superior manner, and provided with abundant supplies of cold and hot water. Ladies who require it need now leave their rooms for treatment, as private baths are attached to a large number of them.

A bowling-alley and billiard-table are natached to the establishment.

tablishment.

The reading room is supplied with some of the chief journals of the Union—several New York dailies, a number of the standard American periodicals, the Courrier des Etats Unis, the Illustrated London News, Punch, &c., all of which are received immediately after publication, and regularly filed

The institution will furnish saddle horses, and horses and whicks at reasonable rates. For the handit of invalides

The institution will furnish shade norses, and norses and vehicles, at reasonable rates. For the benefit of invalids whose afflictions compel them to assume a reclining posture when riding, a carriage has been constructed with especial reference to their wants. This can be used to bring patients to the institution, when the usual conveyances cannot be resorted to.

To ladies who desire that form of exercise, small flower

gardens are allotted.

TERMS.

In winter, \$8 and \$10; \$10, \$11, and \$12, in summer, payable always weekly. Consultation fee, \$5. Persons occupying the whole of a double room, or requiring extra attendance, will be charged accordingly. Board of private cervants, \$3 par week. Children always received conditionally. vants, \$3 per week. Children always received conditionally.

Patients must provide themselves with four coarse thick linen sheets, two thick blankets, two thick comforters, and six towels; or, when unavoidable, the same may be hired of the institution for \$1 per week.

Persons coming to the establishment from New York, leave the foot of Courtlandt at \$1.2 and 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Upon leaving Newark, the conductor should be not-fied that he has passengers for the Water-Cure. The time cocupied in reaching South Orange from New York is about one hour. Visiters can come from and return to the city several times during the day. Newwest is connected with New York by hourly trains.

from New York is about one hour. Visiters can come from and return to the city several times during the day. New rik is connected with New York by hourly trains. If the Superintendent is requested, he will send the vehicles of the institution to meet passengers by the Southers trains at Newark.

Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDER, late of Philadelphia, is the Physician of the Institution. He is a graduate or the Medical College of Freyburg, in Baden, Germany; he has visited the Græfenberg Institution, conducted by the celebrated Priessnits: many of the water-ource establishments of Europe; and has had twelve years' experience in Hydropathy. Letters upon professional business should be addressed to Dr. Weder; all others to the Superintendent, George H. Mitchell, directed to South Orange, Essex county, New Jeragy. History of the Superintendent of South Country (South Country)

History of the Superintendent of the Superintendent May 27.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent
for the National Era, and authorised to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by
s. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York,
Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third
and Chestmat streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North
and Fayette streets. and Payette Streets.

S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston (Journal Building, its also agent for the National Eva.

PARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated about I five miles from Washington, in Prince George's county, Maryland. It contains 178 12 acres, above 30 of which in a fine alluvial meadow, producing at present a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but which useds improved cultivation would produce at least two tons. Hay sells in the Washington market at from \$15 to \$20 per ton. About four acressof the place is a marsh, covered with saveral feet in thickness of black earth, the result of decayed vegetation, which, properly oomposted, is a source from which the upland may be enriched at a reasonable cost. About 60 acres of woodland—growth principally oak and chestmut. The land, except the meadow, is undulating, and has many pretty sites for building. There are many springs of excellent water on the place, and it is noted for its healthfulness. The soil of the greater part is a sandy loam, underlaid by olay—in some places, clay predominating. About 75 acres could be divided into small gardening farms, giving nearly an equal quantity of wood and arable laud to each. There is an orchard of 150 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing; 150, about 200 apple trees, ready for grafting. It is well fenced. The buildings are—a log house of four rooms, with a frame addition of three rooms, a meat house of sun-dried brick, a log-kitchen separate from the dwelling, a corn house stable carriage house, & There is a stream of water running through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small long credit for the residue, if desired. Address Oct. 2.

MARTIN BUELL, Washington, D. C. FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

THOMAS EMERY,
MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantin
Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnul
streets, Cincinnati, Ohie.
N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton an
May 15—tf

Lasalle, Lasalle Co., Illinois, Will. give prompt attention to all professional business intrusted to his care in the middle and northern part of the State, to the locating of land warrants, purchase and sale of real estate, examination of titles, payment of taxes, &c. Refers to Hon. Samuel Lewis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Col. William Keys, Hillaborough, Ohio; Moses Barlow, Esq. Xenia, Ohio.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS

MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six years Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open a arrespondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have isboratories to arrange the control of the Co